



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cesar Chavez & United
Farm Workers et al

PART # 6 of 7

PAGES AVAILABLE THIS PART

250



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILES CONTAINED IN THIS PART

FILE #

161-4719

PAGES AVAILABLE

250

SUBJECT: Cesar Chavez

FILE: 161-4719

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 13, 1966

TO : Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI

FROM : Mildred Stegall

SUBJECT : FBI Investigation

Subject's Name Cesar Chavez

Date of Birth Approx. 37-39 yrs of age Place of Birth

Present Address Box 894, Delano, California - Also 102 Albany St. Delano, Calif.

David S. North has requested:

- ☐ Copy of Previous Report
- ☐ Name Check
- ☒ Full Field Investigation

The person named above is being considered for:

- ☒ White House staff position
- ☐ Presidential appointment
- ☐ Position with another Agency

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☐ SF 86 (in duplicate)
- ☐ SF 87, Fingerprint Card
- ☐ Biography

REMARKS: Mr. Chavez is President, National Farm Workers Association.

16- 4719- 1
REPORT SHOULD BE DELIVERED BY FBI TO: MILDRED STEGALL

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Burke

9/15/66

airtel

To: SACs, Washington Field - Enc. (4)
Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

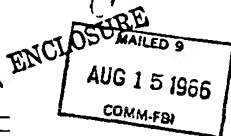
CESAR CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY
BUDED: 9/30/66

White House has requested investigation of Chavez, who is being considered for staff position at White House. Partial background furnished by White House indicates that Chavez is approximately 37 to 39 years of age, resides 102 Albany Street, Delano, California, and is President of National Farm Workers Association.

Los Angeles obtain Chavez's complete background, including names of close relatives and set out appropriate leads. This should be done immediately in order that Bureau files can be reviewed.

SPIN.

NOTE: Request received 9/15/66 from White House.



MCT-45
REC-13
EX-102

4719 - 1
3 SEP 16 1966

WHB:jmh
(6)
56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to YOUNG, Room 1258.

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Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

9/16/66

Airtel

To: SACs, Washington Field - Enc. (2)
Los Angeles
San Francisco - Enc. (2)
Denver - Enc. (2)

From: Director, FBI
CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI
BUDED: 9/30/66

Re Bureau airtel dated 9/15/66 to Washington Field and Los Angeles, copies of which are attached for the assistance of San Francisco and Denver. Attached for the assistance of Washington Field is one copy each of Bureau airtels dated 10/11/65 and 10/18/65, to Los Angeles entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C."

Cesar E. Chavez, who appears identical with the captioned individual, is mentioned in Los Angeles airtels dated 10/20/65; 10/25/65; 1/21/66; and 4/5/66, entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C," Los Angeles file 100-67449, copies of which were furnished San Francisco Office. Chavez is also mentioned in Los Angeles airtel dated 4/25/66, bearing the same caption. (100-444762-5, 8, 12, 26, 34)

Los Angeles also refer to Los Angeles file 139-150 concerning Chavez and to Los Angeles airtel dated 7/27/66, entitled "Third International Days of Protest, August 6-9, 1966; IS-C," in which Chavez is mentioned. (139-2387, 100-445949-62)

Denver refer to Denver report dated 7/13/66, captioned "Communist Party, USA, State of Colorado, Denver Division; IS-C," Denver file 100-1800, in which Cesar Chavez is mentioned. (100-3-37-617)

During investigation Washington Field should interview Harlan Hagen, U.S. Representative from California, and his Administrative Assistant, George Baker, concerning Chavez.

OJA:jb
(10)

Return to Mr. Auerwald, Room 1252.

*See note page 2.

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 12
SEP 16 1966
COMM-FBI

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10 OCT 17 1966

Airtel to SACs, Washington Field, Los Angeles, San Francisco,
Denver

Re: Cesar Chavez

Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver include interviews with sources who have in the past furnished pertinent information concerning Chavez and contact security informants.

Note: Airtels dated 10-11-65 and 10-18-65 attached for WFO contain information furnished Bureau in 1965 by Rep, Harlan Hagan and his Administrative Assistant. Crime Records Division advised no objection to having them interviewed by WFO.

F B I

Date: 9/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-)
 SUBJECT: ~~CHANGED~~
 CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
 SPECIAL INQUIRY

Buded 9/30/66 CESAR CHAVEZ

Title marked changed to reflect appointee's full
 name as obtained from the files of the [REDACTED]

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles and Washington
 Field dated 9/15/66.

For information of recipient offices, White House
 has requested investigation of CHAVEZ, who is being considered
 for staff position at White House. Bureau instructed that
 CHAVEZ's complete background, including names of close rela-
 tives be obtained and appropriate leads set forth.

Preliminary information available through records
 of the [REDACTED] discloses following
 background and descriptive data:

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Phoenix (RM)
- 2 - San Diego (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM) MCT-19
- 2 - St. Louis (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

EJK:kmi
 (17)

NOT RECORDED

5 SEP 19 1966

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 OCT 2 1966

LA 161-

Name	CESAR ESTRADA, CHAVEZ
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	1/31/27
Place of birth	Yuma, Arizona
Height	5'6"
Weight	160 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Identifying marks	None
Residence	1221 Kensington Delano, California
Occupation	General Director, National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), 102 Albany Street Delano, California
Marital status	Married; wife - HELEN CHAVEZ nee SABELA; born 1/21/28 at Brawley, California
Children	Eight children - residing at home
FBI No.	428846F
CII No.	2904329
Tulare County Sheriff's Office #	59074
Military service	U. S. Navy, 2/46 - 1/48
Navy Serial No.	567-85-66
Arrest record	Arrested 1/24/44 by Delano, California Police Department for "Investigation ADW", but apparently booked by Bakersfield, California, under No. D-25835
	Arrested 11/7/65, Tulare County Sheriff's Office, for violation County Ordinance 3311 (Illegal use of Loudspeaker)
	Reportedly arrested in late June, 1966 in San Diego County, California
Brother	RICHARD CHAVEZ 630 Belmont Delano, California

[REDACTED] disclose the identity of a cousin, MANUEL GONZALEZ CHAVEZ, FBI No. 1346428, who reportedly was released on parole from the penitentiary to work in the NFWA office.

For information of interested offices, CHAVEZ as head of the NFWA has been active for some time in the Delano, California, area organizing agricultural workers. His activity has attracted considerable publicity.

[REDACTED] records disclose that CHAVEZ is the son of a migrant family who followed the agricultural harvest. He reportedly attended the Delano High School while in the ninth grade. He also may have implemented his education later at San Jose, California.

These records disclose that CHAVEZ was recruited into the Community Service Organization (CSO) in the early 1940's by FRED ROSS. He spent about 15 years as a paid organizer and recruiter for this organization. During that time, he caught the eye of SAUL ALINSKY of the Industrial Areas Foundation. There are conflicting reports as to his actual employment by ALINSKY. However, he broke with the CSO in 1962 because it was not "Activist enough". He took several persons who felt as he did with him. These persons included DELORES HUERTA, GILBERT PADILLA, JULIO HERNANDEZ. He associated himself with WENDY GOEPEL or GOEBEL, allegedly a 1958 delegate to the Helsinki Youth Festival. About that time he founded the NFWA. In 1962 he reportedly was an applicant for an Assistant Directorship in the Peace Corps and was accepted. However, he refused the job and founded the NFWA. JAMES DRAKE of the Migrant Ministry has been with him in Delano helping with his work in the NFWA.

[REDACTED] records further disclose that CHAVEZ associates included DONNA SUE HABER, LUIS MIGUEL VALDEZ and MARSHALL GANZ.

LA 161-

CHAVEZ's wife was involved in a mass arrest at Delano, California, 10/19/65. She was visited in jail by FERNANDO CHAVEZ and GRACE MARTINEZ, 403 East Houston, Delano.

[REDACTED] disclose prior residences at 220 Sutter Street, Stockton, California, and unknown addresses at San Diego and Los Angeles, California. There is no telephone listed at his residence. The residence at 1221 Kensington, Delano, is not rented under his name.

The CSO is identified as "War on Poverty" type organization. He was with this organization for 14 years in San Jose, California, prior to 1963. He was previously with the same organization in San Diego and Los Angeles. He has resided in Delano since 1963.

CHAVEZ reportedly refuses to answer any questionnaires directed to him by credit bureaus or similar organizations. Reportedly he has openly been called a communist at Delano City Council meetings.

LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND: Check appropriate records.

PHOENIX

AT YUMA, ARIZONA: Verify birth and ascertain identity of parents.

SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: (1) Ascertain facts of arrest, late June, 1966.

(2) Review indices and set forth any indicated leads.

(3) Check records INS.

LA 161-

(4) Conduct indicated investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: (1) Review indices and set out any leads.

(2) Conduct indicated investigation at San Jose and Stockton, California.

ST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Review military service records.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.: Conduct appropriate agency checks.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will conduct appropriate investigation Delano, California.

9/19/66

Airtel

To: SACs, Los Angeles - Enc.
San Diego - Enc. (4)

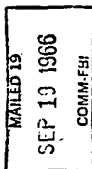
From: Director, FBI

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY
BUDED 9/30/66

For information of San Diego, which has not received copies of prior correspondence in this case, there is attached a copy of Bureau airtel dated 9/15/66 to Washington Field and Los Angeles, and one copy each of Bureau airtels dated 10/11/65 and 10/18/65 to Los Angeles entitled "Communist Infiltration of the National Farm Workers Association, Delano, California; IS-C."

Attached for Los Angeles and San Diego are copies of an arrest record under FBI #428 846F which may pertain to captioned individual. Los Angeles furnish San Diego background data concerning appointee to assist in conducting appropriate investigation.

SPIN.



Olson _____
+Loach _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

OJA: ghw
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Mr. Auerwald, Room 1252.

161-4719-4
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 20 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG

829PM URGENT 9-20-66 SMZ

TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, LAS VEGAS, SAN FRANCISCO & WFO
FROM LOS ANGELES (161-1087) (P) 3P

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED SEPTEMBER
THIRTY NEXT.

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST.

FOLLOWING IS BACKGROUND RE CHAVEZ. BORN MARCH

THIRTY ONE NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN, YUMA, ARIZONA. MOTHER,
JUANA ESTRADA CHAVEZ, FATHER, LIBARDO CHAVEZ, BOTH RESIDE
FIVE THREE OR FIVE SEVEN SCHARFF AVENUE, SAN JOSE,
CALIFORNIA, SISTERES, RITA CHAVEZ MEDINA, AGE FORTY, ONE
FIVE EIGHT GRANT, SAN JOSE, AND EDUVIGES CHAVEZ LASTRA,
AGE THIRTY THREE, LIVES IN SAME BLOCK AS MOTHER ON SCHARFF
AVENUE, BROTHERS, LIBRADO CHAVEZ, JR., AGE THIRTY ONE,
SAME ADDRESS AS FATHER, AND RICHARD CHAVEZ, AGE THIRTY SIX,
DELANO, CALIFORNIA. WIFE IS HELEN CHAVEZ, NEE SABELA, AND
END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

161-4142-2
TWO OCT 27 1966

PAGE TWO

EIGHT CHILDREN RESIDE IN DELANO WITH CHAVEZ. CHAVEZ AND WIFE MARRIED LAS VEGAS, NEVADA IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. HE COMPLETED EIGHTH GRADE AT BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. PAST RESIDENCES ARE STREET UNKNOWN, SAN JOSE, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX TO MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT; STREET UNKNOWN, EL RIO, CALIFORNIA, MID NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT TO MID NINETEEN SIXTY; FOLSOM STREET (CORNER OF FOLSOM AND FICKET), LOS ANGELES, MID NINETEEN SIXTY TO MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO. EMPLOYMENTS ARE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION, LOS ANGELES, MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT TO NINETEEN SIXTY TWO; INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, MAIN OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (WORKED IN CALIFORNIA), LATE NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR TO MID NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, SAN JOSE, HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, PRIOR TO NINETEEN FIFTY FOUR IN COMMUNITY WORK.

CLOSE ASSOCIATES ARE REVEREND CHRIS HARTMIRE, CALIFORNIA MIGRANT MINISTRY OFFICE, ONE FOUR ONE ONE WEST OLYMPIC, LOS ANGELES, REVEREND DAVID HAVENS, CALIFORNIA MIGRANT MINISTRY, ROBBIN LANE, VISALIA, CALIFORNIA, BISHOP DONOHUE AND FATHER DUGAN, BOTH OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA DIOCESE, FATHER MC CULLOUGH, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SAN JOSE, BILL KIRCHER, AFL-CIO HEAD-

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

QUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., WILLIAM BECKER, OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR BROWN, HUMAN RELATIONS DEAPRTMENT, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, FATHER KEITH KENNY, OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE CATHOLIC CHURCH, SACRAMENTO, AND DICK NORBERG, CONFERENCE MINISTER, UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, SIX SEVEN EIGHT FLOOD BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FOR INFO OF BUREAU, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID HE DEFINITELY FEELS THAT CHAVEZ WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY TYPE OF APPOINTMENT THAT WOULD TAKE HIM FROM HIS PRESENT WORK IN DELANO.

FOR INFO OF CHICAGO AND LAS VEGAS, CHAVEZ BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT ON STAFF OF WHITE HOUSE.

CHICAGO, VERIFY CHAVEZ' EMPLOYMENT AND CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AT INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION.

LAS VEGAS, VERIFY CHAVEZ' MARRIAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, INTERVIEW ASSOCIATES AND CONDUCT CREDIT AND CRIMINAL CHECKS RE RELATIVES IN YOUR TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON FIELD, INTERVIEW BILL KIRCHER.

AIR MAIL COPY TO SAN DIEGO FOR INFO.

END

GJG

FBI WASH DC*

F B I

Date: 9/20/66

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (AIR MAIL)
~~SAC, ST. LOUIS~~

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)(P)

CHANGED CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA CESAR CHAVEZ.

SPI. BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

TITLE HAS BEEN MARKED CHANGED TO REFLECT FULL
NAME OF CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ AS REFLECTED IN
SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS, BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA.
RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, LAST.
ST. LOUIS REQUESTED TO SUTEL NAMES AND ADDRESSES
OF ALL RELATIVES OF CHAVEZ AVAILABLE IN MILITARY
RECORDS. SUTEL INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING CHAVEZ'S
MARRIAGE TO HELEN SABELLA, BORN JANUARY TWENTY-ONE,
NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT, AT BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA. DATE AND
PLACE OF MARRIAGE UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME.

BUREAU, BALTIMORE, PHOENIX, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, 14 SEP 28 1966
AND WASHINGTON FIELD ADVISED AIR MAIL.

1 - Baltimore (AM)	1 - San Francisco (AM)
1 - Phoenix (AM)	1 - Washington Field (AM)
1 - San Diego (AM)	1 - Los Angeles JMB:llm (7)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *[Signature]* M Per *[Signature]*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 21 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

1104AM URGENT 9-21-66 CAF
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ. SPI.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST.

DURING INTERVIEWS OF PERSONNEL AT NATIONAL FARM
WORKERS ASSOCIATION, DELANO, CHAVEZ CONTACTED AGENT AND ADVISED
HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY TENTATIVE APPOINTMENT AND WOULD NOT
ACCEPT ONE IF IT TOOK HIM AWAY FROM HIS PRESENT WORK AS HE
IS DEDICATED TO WHAT HE IS DOING IN THE FIELD OF FARM LABOR
ORGANIZATION. HE CONTINUED HE DID NOT INTEND TO LEAVE HIS WORK
IN DELANO TO ACCEPT ANY APPOINTMENT OR ANY TYPE OF WORK OUTSIDE
THE DELANO AREA.

SUGGEST BUREAU ADVISE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS TO PRECLUDE
UNNECESSARY INVESTIGATION. OTHER AUXILIARY OFFICES NOT ADVISED OF
ABOVE.

END

HOLD FOR ONE MORE MSG

FBI WASH DC 9-21-66

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

161-4711-7

September 22, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

In accordance with a request received on September 15, 1966, from Mrs. Mildred Stegall, an investigation is being conducted concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez, Delano, California, who is President of the National Farm Workers Association.

Mr. Chavez has contacted a representative of the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau and advised he is not aware of any appointment for which he may be under consideration. He stated he would not accept an appointment if such appointment would take him away from his present work as he is dedicated to his work in the field of farm labor organization. Mr. Chavez continued that he does not intend to leave his work in Delano, California, to accept any type of work outside the Delano, California, area.

The foregoing is furnished for your information. In the absence of advice to the contrary, investigation of Mr. Chavez is being continued.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours, 161-4719-8

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

OJA:laz
(5)

6 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

olson _____
eLoach _____
Mohr _____
Nick _____
Soper _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 12-23-66
RFA

SEP 27 1966
10 OCT 24 1966
VIA

FBI

Date: 9/23/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (161-2170) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CESAR ESTRADA CHAZEZ
SPI
BUDED: 9/30/66

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director dated 9/17/66.

The Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII), Fort Holabird, Maryland, comprising indices to Army and Navy investigative files, was checked through a representative of that agency on 9/22/66 by IC JACKIE D. STERLING without locating any record of the captioned individual.

1 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore
JDS:dh
(2)

NOT RECORDED

25 SEP 24 1966

56 OCT 24 1966
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

N/228
FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 23 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANG

415 PM URGENT 9-23-66 CAF

TO DIRECTOR AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (161)

RE: CESAR
GEZAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT (DAVID FAIRBAIN,
CHAIRMAN, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SENT A SCATHING TELEGRAM REGARDING CHAVEZ TO THE TWO
CALIFORNIA SENATORS AND SEVERAL LEADING CALIFORNIA
CONGRESSMEN PROTESTING CONSIDERATION OF CHAVEZ FOR FEDERAL
APPOINTMENT. A COPY OF THIS TELEGRAM WAS SENT TO THE
COUNCILMEN OF CALIFORNIA GROWERS IN SAN FRANCISCO WHO
HAVE RELEASED THE TELEGRAM TO THE WIRE SERVICES. THERE
IS NO INDICATION OF ANY CRITICISM OF THE FBI. ABOVE FOR
BUREAU'S INFORMATION.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

161-4717-10

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

Letter to
Mr. DeLoach
9-26-66
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
56-008-26-10
OCT 27 1966

9

September 26, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Dear Mr. Watson:

An investigation is being conducted concerning Cesar Estrada Chavez, Delano, California, President of the National Farm Workers Association, pursuant to a request received from Mrs. Mildred Stegall on September 13, 1966.

[REDACTED] has advised the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau that David Fairbairn, Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors, sent a "scathing" telegram protesting the consideration of Mr. Chavez for Federal appointment to Thomas H. Kuchel and George L. Murphy, United States Senators from California, and to several leading United States Representatives from California. It was stated a copy of this telegram was sent to the Council of California Growers, San Francisco, California, which has released the telegram to the wire services.

The foregoing is furnished for your information.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on [REDACTED]

NOTE: See Cleveland to Gale memo captioned "Cesar Estrada Chavez, Special Inquiry - White House," dated 9-26-66, OJA:mlp.

OJA:mlp

5600

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

22

9/26/66

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)
SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER
SAN DIEGO
PHOENIX
LAS VEGAS
ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

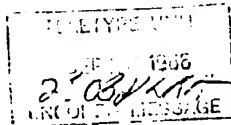
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

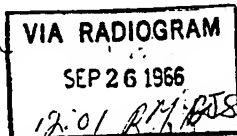
RE BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPE.

MAKE CERTAIN UREPS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED
INVESTIGATION ARE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN
COB ON BUDED, SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

NOTE: If not sent by radio on 9/26/66, transmit by plaintext
deferred teletype.



NR	261447
ENC	1/1
CK	1/1
APPROVED BY	1/1
TTYPED BY	1/1
LOGGED BY	1/1



OJA:rahrah
(5)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

Return to Mr. Auerwald, Room 1252.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 26 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

CG---1--- 1126PMXXX 1126AM LRA

URGENT 9-26-66 MCS

TO LOS ANGELES (161-1087) SAN FRANCISCO DENVER SAN DIEGO PHOENIX
LAS VEGAS ST LOUIS CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM DIRECTOR (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES.

MAKE CERTAIN UREPS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED
INVESTIGATION ARE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN
COB ON BUDED, SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

END

CG.....EH

FBI CHICAGO

PLAINTEXT

9/28/66

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

SAN FRANCISCO

DENVER

SAN DIEGO

PHOENIX

LAS VEGAS

ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO

WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE PRIOR BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES TELETYPES.

HOLD INVESTIGATION OF CHAVEZ IN ABEYANCE PENDING FURTHER
ADVICE.

NOTE: Telephonic advice received today from Mrs. Stegall at the
White House to hold investigation in abeyance until further
notice.

OJA:laz
(5)

161-4719-
10 OCT 17 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 28 1966

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
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Callahan _____
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Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerwald, Room 1252.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

532PM URGENT 9/26/66 MOA

TO DIRECTOR AND MILWAUKEE
FROM CHICAGO (161-1379) 1P

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPI, BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT.

REBUTEL TODAY.

RE TEL ADVISED OFFICES HOLD INVESTIGATION OF CHAVEZ IN
ABEYANCE PENDING FURTHER ADVICE. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE
MILWAUKEE UPON REINSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

*WT advised to
terminate 9/27/66
om*

*2cc destroyed
om*
56 OCT 27 1966

161-4719-11
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1246

9/26/66

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC, MILWAUKEE

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (161-1379)

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, SPI BUDED SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT
RE LA TEL TO DIRECTOR SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST.

FOR INFO OF MILWAUKEE, CHAVEZ BEING CONSIDERED FOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT ON STAFF OF WHITE HOUSE. BORN
MARCH THIRTYONE NINETEEN TWENTYSEVEN, YUMA, ARIZONA.

FORMERLY EMPLOYED INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION IN CALIFORNIA
DURING LATE NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR TO MID NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT,
MAIN OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION LOCATED CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS. SECRETARY TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS
FOUNDATION CHICAGO ADVISED ONLY PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH THIS
ORGANIZATION WHO WOULD RECALL APPOINTEE WOULD BE EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR SAUL ALINSKI.

ALINSKI CURRENTLY ATTENDING JOHNSON FOUNDATION MEETINGS
IN RACINE, WISCONSIN AND WHILE THERE RESIDING AT RED CARPET
INN, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ALINSKI ACTIVE IN MANY GROUPS FOR PROMOTING BETTER
WORKING CONDITIONS FOR MINORITY GROUPS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Bureau (AM)
WJS:gh
(2)

50 OCT 27 1966

RECEIVED
161-4711-12
5 SEP 27 1966

CG 161 1379

PAGE TWO

MILWAUKEE INTERVIEW ALINSKI RE CHAVEZ.

BUREAU ADVISED SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX INSTANT MAKE CERTAIN
REPORTS CONTAINING RESULTS OF COMPLETED INVESTIGATION
SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NO LATER THAN COB ON BUDED,
SEPTEMBER THIRTY NEXT.

9/26/66

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)
RE: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY

RONALD HAUGHTON was appointed by Governor EDMUND (PAT) BROWN as arbitrator during recent balloting for union representation for the NFWA in San Joaquin Valley. San Francisco is requested to ascertain whereabouts of HAUGHTON to facilitate interview for information he possesses concerning CHAVEZ.

San Francisco is also requested to interview Mrs. JOSEPHINE DU VENECK, Los Altos, California, who is associated with the American Friends Service Committee and who has known CHAVEZ since 1952, for pertinent information she may be able to furnish regarding CHAVEZ. SPIN.

- 2 - San Francisco
- 1 - Bureau
- 2 - Los Angeles

JMB/llg
(5)

RECEIVED INFORMATION CENTER

SEP 28 10 44 AM '66

RECEIVED E-81

161-4717-10
NOT RECORDED

12 SEP 28 1966

Spec. Inv.

56 OCT 27 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1966

TELETYPE

FBI DENVER

FBI WASH DC

1029AM DEFERRED 9/27/66 GJG

TO LOS ANGELES 161-1087 SAN FRANCISCO DENVER SAN DIEGO
PHOENIX LAS VEGAS ST LOUIS CHICAGO MILWAUKEE WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM-DIRECTOR 161-4719 1P

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA SPI.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, LAST.

DISCONTINUE AND SUREP RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
CONDUCTED TO DATE.

END

BJP

FBI DENVER

9-27-66

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SACS LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

SAN FRANCISCO

DENVER - OFP *Hein*

SAN DIEGO

PHOENIX

LAS VEGAS

ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO

MILWAUKEE

WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (161-4719)

CESAR, ESTRADA CHAVEZ, AKA, SPI.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, LAST.

DISCONTINUE AND SUREP RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
CONDUCTED TO DATE.

NOTE: If not sent by radio on 9-27-66, transmit by plaintext
deferred teletype.

Instructions to discontinue received by Mr. DeLoach's
office from Mrs. Mildred Stegall 9-27-66. *161-4719-11*

NOT RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1966

TELETYPE

VIA RADIOGRAM

SEP 27 1966

11:55AM BIS

NR.	<i>107 OCT 3 1966</i>
ENC.	<i>2</i>
CK.	<i>161</i>
APPROVED	
TYPED BY	
LOGGED BY	

OJA:aji
56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MR. AUERSWALD ROOM 1252

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Pickers' Leader Picked?

Reports in West Coast newspapers at week's end that Cesar Chavez, leader of the celebrated grape pickers' strike, was being screened for a high Washington job met with puzzlement here. One Administration official said Chavez's name had come up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but that no presidential appointment was in prospect. An AFL-CIO executive suggested an explanation: The reports were being spread by the Teamsters, Chavez's rival in organizing California farm workers, as a plot to discredit him.



Chavez

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

161-47117 11

80

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Gale

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: September 26, 1966

PURPOSE: To recommend the White House be advised of information received indicating the Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors has protested the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment in a telegram to U. S. Senators and Representatives from California.

BACKGROUND: At the request of the White House a special inquiry concerning Chavez was initiated on September 15, 1966. Chavez, aged 39, is President of the National Farm Workers Association and has been active for some time in the Delano, California, area organizing agricultural workers. He is being considered for a White House staff position.

On June 27, 1966, in response to a name check request, the White House was furnished a memorandum advising that Chavez has been characterized as a controversial individual and has openly been called a communist at Delano, California, City Council meetings. Although this has not been corroborated by Bureau sources, he reportedly associates with "left-wing" type individuals and allegedly has been distributing copies of the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper, free of charge from his office.

By letter dated September 22, 1966, the White House was advised that Chavez volunteered he is not aware of any appointment for which he may be under consideration and does not intend to accept work outside the Delano, California, area.

Enc. Sent 9-26-66

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Auerswald

OJA:mlp
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

100-107-1566

C O

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Cesar Estrada Chavez

[REDACTED] has advised the Los Angeles Office that David Fairbairn, Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors sent a scathing telegram protesting the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment to both U. S. Senators and several leading U. S. Representatives from California. It was stated a copy of the telegram was sent to the Council of California Growers, San Francisco, California, which has released it to the wire services. The Los Angeles Office advised there is no indication of any criticism of the Bureau.

ACTION: Attached for approval is a letter advising the White House information has been received indicating a telegram protesting the consideration of Chavez for Federal appointment has been sent to U. S. Senators and leading U. S. Representatives from California by the Chairman of the Kern County, California, Board of Supervisors.

This investigation is being followed closely and you will be advised of any other unusual developments.

ADDENDUM: The attached article in "The Washington Post" on September 26, 1966, stated reports in west coast newspapers indicated Chavez is being screened for a high Washington job; however, an Administration official said his name came up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but no Presidential appointment is in prospect.

✓
P JLB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHOENIX	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/26/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/23/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ		REPORT MADE BY IC GEORGE J. KIBSEY	TYPED BY gle
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 9/17/66.

- RUC -

CC TO: **IRS**
 REQ. REC'D **6-70**
 AUG 22 1970
 ANS.
 BY: **SEI** **132H**

CC TO: **ATD**
 REQ. REC'D **1216**
 JAN 10 1971
 ANS.
 BY: **30-4** **132H**

CC TO: **SEP**
 REQ. REC'D **12-37**
 JAN 9 1969
 ANS.
 BY: **ALF** **AEC**

A* - COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ NoAPPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGECOPIES MADE:
 (2) - Bureau (161-4718) RAM
 1 - Phoenix (161-236)RECEIVED
 266 50

RECEIVED

NOT RECORDED
 18 SEP 28 1966*[Signature]*

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

Notations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: IC GEORGE J. KIBSEY Office: PHOENIX
Date: 9/26/66
Field Office File #: PX 161-236 Bureau File #: 161-4710
Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No birth record located for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
at Bureau of Vital Statistics, Phoenix, Arizona.
Birth record on CESARIO CHAVEZ set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On September 23, 1966, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bureau of Vital Statistics, One North 17th Avenue,
Phoenix, Arizona, certified that his records disclose a
birth record for one CESARIO CHAVEZ filed April 1, 1927,
under State File No. 594. CHAVEZ was described as white,
male, born January 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona. The father's
name was shown as LIBRADO CHAVEZ, age 38, born in Mexico.
The mother's maiden name was shown as JUANA ESTRADA, age
35, born in Mexico.

No birth record located under the name CESAR
ESTRADA CHAVEZ.

1*

9/28/66

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field
From: Director, FBI (161-4719)
CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ
SPI

Re Bureau airtels dated 9/15/66 and 9/16/66.

[REDACTED], has requested to be interviewed concerning Chavez.

WFO should interview [REDACTED] during this investigation pursuant to his request.

NOTE: [REDACTED] request to be interviewed was made to SA David W. Bowers of the Crime Records Division.

161-4719-20
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 17 1966

MAILED 25

SEP 23 1966

COMM-FBI

OJA:rahrah
(4)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Mr. Auerswald, Room 1252.

37

F B I

Date: 9/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719)
FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (161-2431) (RUC)
RE: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ,
aka Cesar Chavez
SPI
Buded: 9/30/66

Re Bureau radiogram, 9/27/66.

No investigation conducted at St. Louis; no report being submitted, UACB.

1 Bureau
1 - St. Louis
RH/jtc
(2)

161-4719-21
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 29 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/27/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/26/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM J. SMITH, Jr.	TYPED BY mr
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	

REFERENCES: Los Angeles Teletype to Director, 9/20/66.
Chicago Teletype to Milwaukee, 9/26/66.

- RUC -

DR to

CC TO: <i>IRS</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>8-16-66</i>
AUG 24 1966
ANS.
BY: <i>EC DEH</i>

DR to

CC TO: <i>DE</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>12-31-68</i>
JAN 9 1969
ANS.
BY: <i>DLF AEE</i>

DR to

CC TO: <i>HID</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>12-16-68</i>
ANS.
BY: <i>DLF AEE</i>

- A* -

Case has: ☒ Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ Not Pending presentation over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: *[Signature]*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-47111-
NOT RECORDED
2 OCT 3 1966

1 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Chicago (161-1379)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

Notations

[Signature]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM J. SMITH, Jr.

Office: Chicago

Date: 9-27-66

Field Office File #: 61-1379)

Bureau File #: (AM)

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No available records to confirm appointee's
-- employment with Industrial Areas Foundation, California.

- RUC -

CG 161-1379

DETAILS

EMPLOYMENT

Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), California.

[REDACTED] IAF, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised on September 26, 1966, that there are no available records with IAF, Chicago, to confirm the appointee's employment with IAF in California.

She stated to her knowledge the appointee had been employed by IAF someplace in California during the middle 1950's. The appointee never worked for IAF in the Chicago area.

[REDACTED] said the only person who might recall the appointee would be the Director of IAF, Mr. SAUL ALINSKY, who is currently out of town on business.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LAS VEGAS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/27/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/20-26/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT J. MC KINLEY	TYPED BY arb
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCES:

Los Angeles teletype to Bureau dated 9/20/66.

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 9/26/66.

- RUC -

R. 10

CC TO: *AD*
REQ. REC'D *12-16-7*
JAN 6 1967
ANS.
BY: *304 ACH*

Rec'd

CC TO: *SEP*
REQ. REC'D *12-31-66*
JAN 9 1967
ANS.
BY: *W. C.*

R. 10

CC TO: *JRS*
REQ. REC'D *9-6-7*
JUL 22 1967
BY: *ED*

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ NoAPPROVED *DWE* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 2 - Bureau (AM)
- 1 - Las Vegas (161-115)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

NOT RECORDED

12 SEP 28 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				-A*
Date Fwd.				COVER PAGE
How Fwd.				
By	<i>56 OCT 27 1966</i>			

Notations

See index

O
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT J. MC KINLEY Office: Las Vegas, Nevada
Date: 9/27/66
Field Office File #: LV 161-115 Bureau File #:
Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: No record of marriage of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and HELEN SABELA CHAVEZ located in records of Marriage License Bureau, Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada for years of 1947, 1948 and 1949.

- RUC -

DETAILS:AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

On September 26, 1966, [REDACTED] Marriage License Bureau, Clark County, advised that a check of marriage license records for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 failed to reflect a marriage record of CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ and HELEN SABELA CHAVEZ.

1*

September 28, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Auerswald

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Pursuant to a request received from Mrs. Mildred Stegall on September 15, 1966, an investigation was initiated concerning Mr. Cesar Estrada Chavez, President of the National Farm Workers Association.

In accordance with the instructions of Mrs. Stegall on September 27, 1966, the investigation of Mr. Chavez has been discontinued.

The Attorney General has not been provided a copy of this communication.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Telephonic instructions to discontinue investigation of Chavez received by Mr. DeLoach's Office from Mrs. Stegall on 9/27/66. Instructions to discontinue investigation sent to field offices by radiogram same date.

REC'D-RECORDS ROOM

SEP 29 9 16 AM '66

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

OJA:bjn:laz
(5)

56 OCT 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerswald, Room 1252.

44

F B I

Date: 9/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (161-4719)
FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (161-371)-RUC
SUBJECT : CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, 9/26/66; and Bureau
radiogram to Albany, 9/27/66.

To date no investigation has been conducted by
Milwaukee.

1-Bureau (161-4719) (AM)
1-Milwaukee (161-371)
DHN:sbt
(2)

161-4719-25
NOT RECORDED
10 SEP 30 1966

Spec. Inq.

Approved: RAH 56 OCT 27 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

45

ATTENTION:
 SFO Inquiry Section
 Investigative Division

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC-58

REPORTING OFFICE DENVER	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/19-21/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. LEARNED	TYPED BY mf
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	

REFERENCES: Buairtel to Washington Field, et al, dated 9/16/66
 Butel to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/26/66
 Burad to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/26/66
 Butel to Los Angeles, et al, dated 9/27/66

- RUC -

LEADS:LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Copies being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco for information as CHAVEZ has been active in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:Identity of SourceLocation

Instant Report

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: (1) *[Signature]*
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: *18*

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Bureau (161-4719) (RM) (enc 4)
- 1 - Los Angeles (161-1087) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Denver (161-520)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

161-1087-12

REC-58

15 SEP 28 1966

SEP 28 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>

Notations

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
 ADD. DISSEMINATION

46

DN 161-520

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

Identity of Source

Location

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Special Agents who observed **RUDOLPH "CORKY"** at a rally on 8/6/66, are identified as follows:

SA RICHARD J. POWERS
SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED

This report is classified [REDACTED] since data reported from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOSEPH C. LEARNED
Date: September 28, 1966

Office: DENVER

Field Office File #: 161-520

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title: CESAR ESTRADA CHAZEZ

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CHAVEZ was in Denver 6/15/66 and participated in picketing the "Rocky Mountain News" in support of RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES of Denver. CHAVEZ also spoke at a rally and dance sponsored by GONZALES' organization, known as "Crusade for Justice." Denver CP members attended rally and dance for purpose of obtaining signatures for a petition opposing U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam but were unsuccessful in obtaining any signatures. CHAVEZ was praised for his activities in a Resolution on Mexican-American People in the Southwest adopted at the National Convention, CP, held in New York, 6/24-26/66. Source reports there is no information available of membership or association of CHAVEZ with CP.

- RUC -

DN 161-520

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported on September 19, 1966, that [REDACTED] and other members of the CP group attended the rally, dinner and dance on June 15, 1966, at the Grange Hall, 2475 West 26th Avenue, Denver.

[REDACTED] reported that between 200 and 250 people attended this function. [REDACTED] stated that the members of the CP were unsuccessful in obtaining any signatures to the petition and that one individual, name unknown, told individuals at the rally that they should not sign the petition because [REDACTED] was a "communist."

[REDACTED] stated that CHAVEZ reported on the activity of his organization, known as the National Farm Workers Association. CHAVEZ reported that his organization was conducting a strike of the grape pickers and packers against the grape growers in California. CHAVEZ spoke of his plans for obtaining a higher minimum wage for his associates and made no mention of Government activity pertaining to foreign policy. [REDACTED] reported that the event was reported the next day in the "Denver Post."

[REDACTED] advised there is no information available among members of the CP group in Denver that would indicate CHAVEZ is or ever was a member of or associated with any members of the CP.

LSI-320

Xerox copies of two newspaper articles appearing in the June 16, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" pertaining to CESAR CHAVEZ's visit in Denver are attached hereto. (u)

On June 27, 1966, [redacted] made available a four-page, legal-size document entitled "Resolution on the Mexican-American People in the Southwest." [redacted] report that this Resolution was adopted at the National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City June 24-26, 1966. [redacted] indicated that CESAR CHAVEZ, mentioned on page two of the Resolution, pertains to CESAR CHAVEZ of the National Farm Workers Association of California, and that the RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES mentioned in the Resolution pertains to RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES of Denver. (u)

Xerox copy of this Resolution is attached hereto. (u)

Re: RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES

The March 29, 1963, issue of the "Denver Post" described RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES as a Denver bail bondsman and a Democratic Party precinct captain who, during the late 1940s and 1950s, was ranked among the top feather-weight boxers of the world. (u)

The September 2, 1965, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News" reported that GONZALES had been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Denver's War on Poverty. (u)

The September 29, 1965, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News," in reporting on the Colorado Poverty Program, quoted GONZALES as saying, "I'm an agitator and a troublemaker - that's my reputation and that's what I'm going to be. They didn't buy me when they put me in this job." (u)

The April 25, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" quoted an article reporting GONZALES was fired by Denver Mayor TOM CURRIGAN from his post as Director of the ~~War on Poverty~~ *Denver neighborhood* War on Poverty. CURRIGAN, at this time, was quoted as saying, "I have always stated, however, that any person serving the public through appointment by me must conduct himself at all times and that means 24 hours a day in a manner befitting the dignity required of a public employee." (u)

MM 151-520

The article went on to say that GONZALES had attacked reports in the "Rocky Mountain News" that anti-poverty officials in Washington were "keeping a wary eye" on him because of his pro-Spanish-American bias. GONZALES was reported to have said that the report "smacked of McCarthyism". With his friends GONZALES picketed the "Rocky Mountain News" and asked his friends to cancel their subscriptions to the "Rocky Mountain News." (u)

On August 6, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed a rally held at the State Capitol, Denver, which was sponsored by the Denver Stop the War Committee. One of the principal speakers at this rally was RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES. All of the speakers at this rally spoke in opposition to the American foreign policy as it pertained to Vietnam and in opposition to American military forces in Vietnam. (u) *Cal*

Re: Stop the War Committee

As of August, 1966, the Denver "Stop the War Committee" had been holding meetings in Denver and sponsoring demonstrations in Denver protesting United States policy in Vietnam. This committee is an ad-hoc type committee utilized to lend a sponsor name to demonstrations. MARY WALTER is chairman of the committee and various members of the Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are generally the guiding figures in all Vietnam demonstrations. (u) *Cal*

MARY WALTER was secretary of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (u)

8/16/66

Characterizations of the Denver Branch, SWP, and Denver Chapter, FPCC, appear as appendices hereto. (u)

On August 22, 1966, [redacted] made available a copy of the address made by GONZALES at the stop-the-war rally on August 6, 1966. A Xerox copy of this speech is attached hereto. (u)

DN 161-520

██████ and ██████ reported on September 19, 1966,
that RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES is not a member of the CP
group in Denver. (u)

██████ and ██████ are not available to testify
before a security hearing board and declined to sign a
statement regarding information furnished above. (u)

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and according to HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., who was chairman of this organization, it is no longer in existence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 24, 1966, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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54



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado
September 28, 1966

Title CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference Report of Special Agent
 Joseph C. Learned dated
 September 28, 1966, at
 Denver, Colorado

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CALIF. STRIKE FIGURE

Spanish-American Problems Outlined

By BARTELL NYBERG

Denver Post Staff Writer

The leader of California's striking National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) Wednesday hailed Denver's Spanish-American demonstrations as "the beginning of a movement to correct injustices."

"There are an awful lot of inequities in city, state and federal governments, particularly in city police departments," said Cesar Chavez, NFWA president.

"There is no respect for Mexican-American individuals all over the Southwest," said Chavez. "This must end very soon."

"We demand, and we're going to get, fair treatment as human beings. If we don't get that, we're going to do anything that's legal to bring attention

to these particular and special problems."

Chavez, 38, is the leader of the nine-month-old strike in Delano, Calif., of NFWA grape pickers and packers. He came to Denver to address a dinner Wednesday night sponsored by Adolph (Corky) Gonzales' crusade for justice.

"The Denver group was one of the first groups to hit the streets and demonstrate, using nonviolent instruments we have in this country," said

Chavez. "We have a moral right to protest."

He spoke while carrying a sign ("Unite Behind the Crusade for Justice") among some 30 pickets—including Gonzales—in front of the Rocky Mountain News Wednesday afternoon.

The pickets were protesting news stories which led to Gonzales' ouster by Mayor Tom Currihan as director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

"I came here first to meet

with Mr. Gonzales," Chavez said. "I wanted to meet his group, which is vital to our movement in the Southwest, to offer whatever assistance I could and thank them for their support."

Gonzales, in what may become a significant nationwide development, noted that Puerto Rican leaders from Chicago—where fierce rioting has occurred in Puerto Rican neighborhoods this week—plan to join Spanish-American leaders

in meetings with federal officials later this summer. They hope to confer with President Johnson.

Before the hour-long picketing of the News (which has continued five days a week for nearly eight weeks), Gonzales said Chavez accompanied Crusade for Justice personnel in a short demonstration at the King Soopers, Inc. supermarket, 3304 Dahlia St.

Gonzales said the supermarket demonstration was to protest the sale of S & W Fine Foods, Tree-Sweet Juices and White Rose products. The firms processing these brands are among targets of the NFWA strike at Delano.

"We are not boycotting the stores so much as these products," Gonzales said. "However, if King's persists in selling these products, we will place an economic boycott systematically on every King's supermarket in the city."

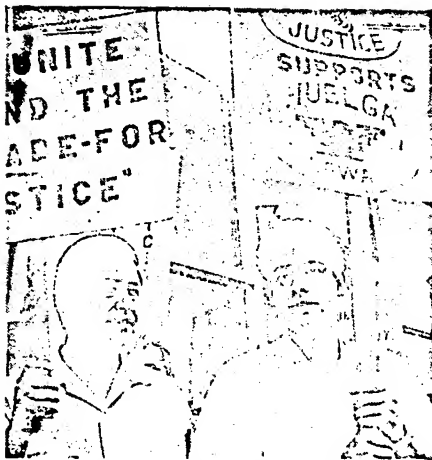
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 6-16-66
Edition: Home
Author: Bartell Nyberg
Editor: Palmer Hoyt

161-4719 26
ENCLOSURE

56



Denver Post Photo by Bill Peters

PICKETS MARCH AT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
Cesar Chavez, left, president of the National Farm Workers Association, a California group, joined Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales, Denver Spanish-American leader, in demonstration. "Huelga" is the Spanish word for strike.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Spanish-American Solidarity Urged

Spanish-Americans must have "solidarity, social justice and the strength to make changes" in order to take their proper place in society, California farm workers' leader said Wednesday night.

"We're not content to sit around and have conference with the power structure," Cesar Chavez, Delano, Calif., told more than 400 persons at a \$3-a-plate dinner at the Colorado Grange Building, 3025 W. 25th Ave.

Chavez is president of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), which is in the ninth month of its strike against California vineyard operators.

Chavez' appearance was sponsored by the Crusade for Justice, an organization headed by Rudolph (Corky) Gonzales, chairman of Denver Opportunity (formerly Denver's War on Poverty, Inc.).

STRIKE PREDICTED

"The day is going to come when we're all going to strike," Chavez said.

He called the Crusade for Justice and "huelga" — the Spanish word for strike, which has become the symbol of the NFWA — the beginning of five great movements.

"We find that in the final analysis the only people who get things are those who go out, hit the pavement and demonstrate," said Chavez, 33, who has eight children at home.

He described the strike of grape pickers and packers as a "nonviolent strike, but not a honeymoon strike—it's lasted longer than any honeymoon would ever last."

Chavez said he encountered an anti-union attitude wherever he goes in the Delano area. Two hundred strikers have been arrested for various reasons.

But all 33 who have come to trial have been acquitted," he said.

16,000 JOIN PROTEST

On March 17 NFWA sympathizers began a 300-mile trek to Sacramento, the state capital to publicize their dispute with fruit growers. Chavez said 16,000 people were in the protest group upon arrival in Sacramento.

As a result of the strike, Chavez said his union has been receiving support from several unions, some of which have contributed money.

"The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (headquartered in Denver) is one of those which has been very good to us," he said. "They have quietly sent us money."

Another contributing group has been Harry Bridges' Pacific Northwest longshoremen, he said.

Chavez said he is in the process of completing negotiations with Schenley Industries, Inc., a Los Angeles firm dealing in various wines and other beverages. Schenley has farms near Delano.

"Our Schenley contract will include about \$2 an hour as the minimum wage, a union shop and the grievance procedure we wanted," he said.

OUTSIDE NLRB DOMAIN

Since the grape pickers and growers aren't covered by the National Labor Relations Act, Chavez said there's no way to compel the growers to recognize the union.

Gonzales called the NFWA the "first great movement in agricultural worker circles."

"We must join forces for a common cause," Gonzales said. "We must be a united people, working together, thinking together, acting together to over-

come all obstacles to social justice and economic equality."

"Then we must take positive action, and when I say positive action I mean positive action. We need leadership developed from the great natural resources of the grass roots."

"When you have political respect, you have equality on a lot of levels. You have nothing left when you lose your honor and lose your dignity."



CEZAR CHAVEZ

Longer than honeymoon.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

29 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 6-16-66
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Palmer Hoyt

61-4719-26
ENCLOSURE

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RESOLUTION ON THE MEXICAN AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST

At long last a large section of the American people has begun to realize the extent and depth of the oppression of the Mexican American people in the Southwest.

This realization -- a very much belated one -- comes as a direct result of the dramatic demonstrations in recent months by a large number among the 5 million persons of Mexican descent who live in the five south west states.

It can be said that a sizeable section of the Mexican American people are literally on the march.

In Delano, California and in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas pickets parade along backwoods roads and on the US-Mexico border in the most widely supported agricultural labor strike in the history of our country.

Demonstrations around the anti-poverty program have shaken Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles and the San Francisco bay area.

And in March in Albuquerque, New Mexico the dramatic short walk by some fifty prominent leaders of Mexican American organizations out of the conference called by the federal government to discuss equal opportunities, has had its reverberations not only throughout the Mexican American communities, but also in the White House.

From all indications these struggles represent the beginning of a new era in the life of the southwest. Stimulated by the civil rights struggle in the nation, inspired by the revolutionary tradition of their homeland, Mexico, and witnessing and supporting in an unprecedented manner the heroic strike of the most oppressed of all Mexican-Americans, the farm workers, a new mood of struggle appears to have taken hold.

In these states where one sixth of the nation lives, we find one out of every four poor persons in the United States according to Congressman Henry Gonzalez of Texas. The poor, almost all of them Mexican Americans, the congressman said "live in an enormous belt of poverty beginning in east Texas, sweeping down through South Texas and Rio Grande Valley, and stretching west into New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Southern California." Appropriately enough it has been described as "a thousand miles of poverty."

Struggle is no stranger to the Mexican American people of the Southwest. History is replete with numerous heroic, and all too

often futile, attempts to better their lot. And in this largely agrarian area they have been subjected to terror and intimidation in the land which was long part of the nation of their forefathers--Mexico--and where many still seek the fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

But the present day struggles differ from former ones. Nowadays widespread support is coming from the civil rights movement, sections of organized labor, the militant youth, and, an ever increasing section of religious leaders, especially the Catholic Church. It is no longer a relatively simple matter for the oppressors of the Mexican Americans to cut into shreds at the first signs of rebellion against semi-colonial oppression.

And young unafraid leaders, perhaps best symbolized by Cesar Chavez of the grape strike and Rudolph "Corky" Gonzalez who is leading the fight against police brutality and the inequities of the anti-poverty program in Colorado, are coming to the fore as new heroes of this oppressed people.

In the course of these struggles there are some indications that major handicaps of the past may be overcome. The prominent and outstanding role of women leaders in the grape strike and in anti poverty protests is being widely discussed among Mexican American women in the Southwest and gives hope that the largely latent power of Mexican American women, relegated to the home for the most part, will be merged into the stream of struggle.

Strike publications such as El Malcriado, published in Spanish and English editions, has had an immense increase in circulation among Spanish speaking workers and gives rise to the possibility of more publications in Spanish to fill this great need for communications in this language.

Significantly these above mentioned struggles, and many more, have become the concern of virtually all mass organizations in the Spanish speaking communities. These struggles have interacted on each other, helping to galvanize into action some of the most conservative ones. This has made the role of these organizations, and work within them by all forces, more important than ever before.

The greater urbanization of the Mexican American population has brought with it increased political organization in

organizations such as the Political Association of Spanish Speaking Organizations (PASSO) in Texas and the Mexican American Political Associations (MAPA) in California and Arizona. And these movements reflect increased, and justifiable, demands for political representation. The dominant political establishments have not reacted with sensitivity and understanding to these feelings. As a result the political organizations of the Mexican American people have become in many instances increasingly critical of their former allies.

Even President Johnson, whose political allies in Texas have played a nefarious role in respect to the Spanish Speaking people, has begun to sing a new kind of tune as a result of the Albuquerque walkout. In a recent meeting with four Mexican American political leaders Johnson indicated a greater receptivity to their demands than ever before.

If the California primaries are a true indication of the mood of the Spanish Speaking it will take more than a few promises to once again corral the votes of the Mexican Americans. The demand for representation is a deep one, and the criticism of the so-called liberal office holders in some states is widespread. This was reflected at the California polls. The Mexican Americans demand more political representation such as was won in Crystal City.

The new developments in the southwest present a great opportunity and challenge to organized labor. Labor's support for struggles such as the grape strike are very welcome while endorsement of anglo candidates in predominantly Mexican-American areas by labor is justifiably presented.

Probably more than ever before a coalition of the Mexican Americans, Negroes, organized labor and liberal is a possibility. With the tremendous overwhelmingly working class character of the Mexican American people in the Southwest such a coalition would surely be based in the working class. It could truly form an anti-monopoly coalition of imposing proportions. It could challenge the corporate structure which all too completely dominates large sections of the five state area.

Unfortunately it cannot be said that our Party has thus far played a key role in all of these developments. It has played a modest one, and its contributions have been significant. However

if the challenge of the immediate future is to be met it will require much more. It means, organizationally, a coordination of our work in the five state area on a regular basis with much needed exchange of experiences and information.

Also the increasing opportunities to rally the larger community in support of the Mexican American demands can represent an important link with more militant activists. And proposals for united action emanating from the Mexican American organizations should find a ready response from Communists and others.

Much is changing in the course of these struggles. Patterns of thought are undergoing rapid transformations and the role of Communists, and the C.P. can play should not be underestimated. As in much of the nation, the Southwest has begun to move. It provides a major challenge and opportunity for the Communists.

ADDRESS TO THE "STOP, & WAR" R. AUGUST 5, 1966

BY RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MY TALK TODAY, IS A COLLECTION OF MY OWN PERSONAL EVALUATIONS AND THOUGHTS. MY EXPRESSIONS FROM THIS PLATFORM DO NOT REPRESENT ANY PARTICULAR GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR POLITICAL PARTY.

MY FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS ARE AROUSED BY THE COMPLETE DISREGARD OF OUR PRESENT SOCIETY FOR THE RIGHTS, DIGNITY AND LIVES OF NOT ONLY PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS BUT OF OUR OWN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MEN WHO DIE FOR AN ABSTRACT CAUSE IN A WAR THAT CANNOT BE HONESTLY JUSTIFIED BY ANY OF OUR PRESENT LEADERS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, CALLS THE OTHER SIDE "THE AGGRESSOR", AND WE ARE IN THEIR COUNTRY. VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY, GUARANTEES FROM THOUSANDS OF MILES AWAY, THAT THE BOMBING OF HAIPHONG "DID NOT KILL ONE CIVILIAN."

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE DAILY FACED WITH NEWS THAT ATTEMPTS TO BRAINWASH THEM INTO APPROVING OF A WAR THAT CAN ONLY BRING SHAME AND DISGRACE TO THE MOST POWERFUL NATION IN THE WORLD ALONG WITH MISERY AND DESTRUCTION TO A WEAK AND HELPLESS PEOPLE. WOULD IT NOT BE MORE NOBLE TO PORTRAY OUR GREAT COUNTRY AS A HUMANITARIAN NATION WITH THE HONEST INTENTIONS OF AIDING AND ADVISING THE WEAK RATHER THAN TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A MILITARY POWER AND HOSTILE ENFORCER OF OUR POLITICAL AIMS.

WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND EVALUATE IS THAT POLITICAL DOCTRINE IS NOT THE ISSUE IN VIET-NAM. IT IS NOT THE REAL ISSUE HERE AT HOME THE REAL ISSUE IS ECONOMICS. AT PRESENT THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION OF OUR COUNTRY IS DEPENDENT UPON THE WAR IN VIET-NAM. THE RUTHLESS FINANCIAL LORDS OF WALL STREET ARE THE ONLY REAL RECIPIENTS OF THE TREMENDOUS PROFITS TO BE MADE BY THE CONDUCT OF A WANTON, RUTHLESS WAR. THE GREAT AND POWERFUL CORPORATIONS WHO CONTROL OUR INDUSTRIES, WHO CONTROL THE PURSE STRINGS OF THE NATION CALMLY PLAY A CHESS GAME TRADING THE LIVES OF INNOCENT AMERICAN BOYS, CONFUSE AND BEWILDERED VIETNAMESE MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN FOR GREEN DOLLARS THAT DO NOT SHOW THE RED STAIN OF BLOOD, THE ANGUISH AND TORMENT OF GRIEVING PARENTS, THE GUILT FOR THE RAPE OF A WEAKER NATION.

ECONOMICS ALSO PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE ON THE ROULETTE WHEEL OF FATE FOR THOSE WHO MUST DIE REPRESENTING US ON THE BATTLE FRONT. CHECK THE CASUALTIES, CHECK THE INJURED, CHECK OUT THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF DRAFTED YOUNG MEN AND THEN COMPARE THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THEIR PARENTS AND CHECK THE ETHNIC BACKGROUND, CHECK TO SEE WHICH MINORITIES ARE DYING FOR A CAUSE THEY CANNOT SEE OR UNDERSTAND. THEN YOU WILL UNDERSTAND WHY ECONOMICS PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS AND ANY WAR. THE POOR, THE MINORITIES, WHO FACE A LIFE OF DISCRIMINATION

163

BIGOTRY AND FUTILITY HERE AT HOME ARE THE PAWNS TO BE SACRIFICED FOR THE GREED AND PROFIT OF WALL STREET.

THE WAR IN VIET-NAM IS COSTING APPROXIMATELY \$400,000,000.00 A WEEK AND 10 BILLION A YEAR. WHO REAPS THE PROFITS? IF IN ESSENCE WE ARE SHARING IN THIS PROSPERITY BY OUR OWN PERSONAL GOOD LIFE, THEN WE ARE PROSPERING AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BLOOD AND BONES OF FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS. IF OUR OWN ECONOMIC GAIN MUST BE EARNED BY SUCH A CRISLY TRADE, THEN WE ARE TRULY A VERY SICK SOCIETY.

I HAVE INVOLVED MYSELF IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS HERE AT HOME, BUT THOSE RIGHTS ARE MEANINGLESS IF THEY ARE EVER ATTAINED WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL AND MEANINGFUL RESPONSIBILITY TO SPEAK OUT AND TAKE PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL FOR ENTIRE NATIONS, OUR OWN INCLUDED. ESCALATION OF THE WAR MEANS TOTAL WAR AND COMPLETE DISINTEGRATION. PROLONGMENT OF THE WAR MEANS ISOLATION OF THE MOST POWERFUL MILITARY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, FROWNED ON AND HATED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ON ALL THE CONTINENTS OF THIS PLANET.

PEACE IS DIGNITY. THE TRUE GENTLEMAN OF THE SPORTS WORLD IS THE MAN WHO HAS THE COURAGE AND THE CHARITY NOT TO FINISH OFF A LESSER OPPONENT WHEN HE HAS HIM ON THE ROPES.

AS ONE MAN MENTIONED TO ME, YOU CAN STOP THE WAR BY REVERSING THE DRAFT LAWS. SEND THE SONS OF THE RICH AND THE MIDDLE CLASS FIRST AND YOU WILL WITNESS A SCREECHING HALT. I CAN SEE IT NOW, ALL THE MAJOR CORPORATION OWNERS FORMING A LOBBY TO PASS THROUGH A BILL TO STOP THE WAR OR MORE NATURALLY TO REVERSE THE PROVEDURES BACK TO THE NORMAL OF DRAFTING THE POOR AND DEFERRING THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO GO TO COLLEGE.

PEOPLE OF GOOD FAITH MUST EVALUATE MORE THOROUGHLY THE STATEMENTS MADE ABOUT THIS WAR, BY OUR LEADERS. THEY MUST SORT THROUGH THE BRAIN-WASHING, SLANTED REPORTING BY A MASS MEDIA FINANCED AND CONTROLLED BY THE HIGH PRESSURE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF BIG BUSINESS. THEY MUST WEIGH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MONEY, FALSE PROSPERITY AND LOVE, LIFE AND BROTHERHOOD. I PRAY THEIR DECISION WILL BE JUST AND HUMANE.

LONG LIVE JUSTICE ** VIVA LA JUSTICIA.

RCG/jmd

64

REC-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN DIEGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/28/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/20 - 23/66
TITLE OF CASE CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka. Cesar Chavez		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM S. OVITT	TYPED BY cjf
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 9/17/66;
Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 9/19/66;
Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau dated 9/20/66.

- RUC -

CC TO: **IRS**
REQ. REC'D **8-6-72**
AUG 24 1970
ATTN: **EX-121**
BY: **DEL**

CC TO: **IRS**
REQ. REC'D **12-16-70**
JAN 3 1971
EX-121

- A* -

CC TO: **OSP**
REQ. REC'D **12-31-70**
JAN 2 1969
ATTN: **ALF**
BY: **REE**

COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED **RB-890** SPECIAL AGENT
COPIES MADE: IN CHARGE

- 1 - Bureau (AM)
1 - San Diego (161-247)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

14 SEP 29 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.	56 OCT 27 1966		
By			

Notations

65

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

WILLIAM S. OVITT
September 28, 1966

Office: **SAN DIEGO**

Field Office File #:

San Diego 161-247

Bureau File #:

Title:

CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee arrested 6/29/66 by Private Security Guards employed by the Di Giorgio Corporation, Borrego Springs, California, on a charge of trespassing. Appointee found guilty following jury trial and sentenced to pay a \$500 fine with \$250 suspended and placed on probation for two years.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

On September 20, 1966,

[REDACTED] advised **[REDACTED]** the appointee was booked into the San Diego County Jail on June 30, 1966, on a charge of trespassing. The appointee posted \$110 bail, which was forwarded to the Ramona, California, Justice Court and the appointee was released on June 30, 1966, to appear in Ramona Justice Court on July 7, 1966. **The record further** reflects that the appointee and ten other persons were arrested on June 29, 1966, by a Private Patrolman acting as security patrol for the Di Giorgio Corporation, Borrego Springs, California. The Private Patrolman then telephoned the Sheriff's Office and requested assistance in having these individuals transported to jail. At the time the appointee was booked into the San Diego County Jail, he listed his address as 1221 Kensington Street, Delano, California. The record does not contain the final disposition of this case.

166

SD 161-247

On September 21, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that on July 7, 1966, the appointee and ten other defendants appeared in court charged with two counts of trespassing. All defendants entered pleas of not guilty and demanded a trial by jury. The jury trial started July 26, 1966, and ended August 3, 1966. At the completion of the trial, the appointee and two other defendants were found guilty.

On September 7, 1966, on count one, the appointee was sentenced to pay a \$500 fine plus a \$26 penalty assessment with \$250 suspended and placed on probation for two years with the provision he not violate any trespass laws in the State of California. On count two, the appointee was fined \$250, plus a \$26 penalty assessment with a stay of execution granted until count one is satisfied and legally final at which time the stay of execution on count two will be permanent.

The July 1, 1966, edition of the "San Diego Union", a daily newspaper published at San Diego, California, contained an article which states in part as follows: "Eight farm laborers, two clergymen, and a labor union official were released from the San Diego County Jail on a \$110 bail each yesterday after being charged with trespassing.

The men had been arrested Wednesday night in Borrego Valley by security guards employed by the Di Giorgio Corporation. They were turned over to Sheriff's Deputies in Borrego Springs and brought to the County Jail.

Arrested and charged were CESAR CHAVEZ, 39, Delano, Director of the National Farm Workers Association; the Reverend VICTOR SALANDINI, Escondido, a Catholic priest, and the Reverend WAYNE HARTMIRE, Los Angeles, Director of the Migrant Ministry of California.

SD 161-247

Two who had been arrested on suspicion of trespassing were released without being charged because they are juveniles.

The organization CHAVEZ heads has been picketing Di Giorgio's Borrego Valley Vineyards where the farm has 500 acres of grapes.

RICHARD MYER, Personnel Director of the farm, said CHAVEZ, the priest, the migrant minister, and the pickers had been barred from company property.

MYER said that CHAVEZ's group had induced workers to walk off their jobs picking grapes. He said the company tried to pay the workers who walked off, but they refused to go to the office.

They were told they had been discharged and could pick up their checks yesterday, MYER said.

Later that night 13 persons entered company property and were stopped by a private officer who made a citizen's arrest and called for the Sheriff.

CHAVEZ said after his release yesterday the men were going on the property to pick up personal property.

CHAVEZ' organization has been protesting a collective bargaining election held last Friday in Borrego Springs and Delano. The election was won by the Teamsters Union which was named to represent the workers in collective bargaining.

The National Farm Workers Union, a candidate to represent the workers, has since claimed the election was not properly conducted."

SD 161-247

The July 30, 1966, issue of the "San Diego Evening Tribune", a daily newspaper published at San Diego, California, contained an article datelined Ramona, California, which states in part as follows:

"The Di Giorgio Corporation trespass trial was recessed until Tuesday yesterday after the state rested its case and the defense put CESAR CHAVEZ, key defendant, on the witness stand.

CHAVEZ, Director of the National Farm Workers Association, a union, admitted in cross-examination by GIL SMITH, Deputy District Attorney, that he had gone on to DiGiorgio's Borrego Springs Vineyards last June 29. He said he did so knowing the property was posted and after being told by a Di Giorgio supervisor and a Deputy Sheriff he would be trespassing.

"I felt I had an obligation as a union leader," said the one-time field worker. "I felt the men had a right to invite me to accompany them even if we had to test the right in court."

CHAVEZ had testified earlier that eight grape pickers who had walked off the job in a strike by the NFWA Union had asked him to go back onto the property with them to get pay checks and belongings."

The September 7, 1966, edition of the "San Diego Evening Tribune" contained an article datelined Ramona, California, which states in part as follows "A labor leader, a Catholic priest, and a Protestant minister were fined \$500 each today for trespassing on vineyards of the Di Giorgio Corporation in Borrego Springs.

They were convicted by a jury here on August 3. They were arrested June 29 for trespassing on the property in a dispute between a farm workers union and Di Giorgio.

SD 161-247

Calif.
Sentenced was CESAR CHAVEZ, Director of the National Farm Workers Organizing Committee; the Reverend VICTOR SALANDINI, Escondido priest, and the Reverend WAYNE C. HARTMIRE, JR., a Presbyterian minister and Director of the Migrant Ministry of Los Angeles.

The sentences were imposed by Justice Court Judge WILL L. STALNAKER. He earlier denied motions for a new trial made by WILLIAM F. GAVIN, Defense Attorney. Father SALANDINI was the only defendant present. GAVIN told the court that CHAVEZ was in Texas on union business and the Reverend Mr. HARTMIRE was in Northern California.

The \$500 fines were imposed for the first of two trespassing counts on which the trio was found guilty. STALNAKER suspended \$250 of each fine and placed the defendants on two years probation. Terms of probation are that they not violate trespass laws within the probation period.

GAVIN paid the fines and a state assessment of \$26.00 against each defendant.

On the second count, STALNAKER imposed fines of \$250.00 each, but ordered that execution stayed until all terms of the first count are met. He said the stay of execution would then be made permanent on the second count."

On September 21, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised IC JOHN R. BAKER the records of their respective agencies contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

On September 22, 1966, [REDACTED]
U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, advised

SD 161-247

the records of her agency contain no information identifiable with the appointee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/29/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/19/66 - 9/28/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka Cesario Estrada Chavez		REPORT MADE BY SA MARVIN E. LEWIS	TYPED BY bal
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	

REFERENCES: Buairtel to WFO 9/15/66.
Buairtel to WFO 9/16/66.
LAairtel to Bureau dated 9/17/66.
IA teletypes (2) to the Bureau 9/20/66.
Buairtel to WFO dated 9/26/66.
Bureau teletype to LA dated 9/26/66.
Bureau radiogram to LA 9/26/66.
Bureau radiogram to LA 9/27/66.

Photo
CC TO: *SS-P*
NO. REC'D 11-14-73
NOV 19 1973
WFO
Martin RRB

- RUC -

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

CC TO: <i>IRS</i>
REC'D <i>8.6.73</i>
ANS <i>8.10.73</i>
BY: <i>EA 128 11</i>

1. Original and one copy of IRS report dated 9/27/66.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ENCLOSURE 1- Bureau (Encl 5) (161-4719) 1- WFO (161-3937)		161-4719-5	REC-58
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE		RECORDED	
		OCT 17 1966	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	SEE <i>[initials]</i>	CC TO: <i>SEP</i>	
Request Recd.		REC'D <i>1/23/64</i>	
Date Fwd.		JAN 9 1969	
How Fwd.		ANS: <i>ALF AEE</i>	
By			

WFO 161-3937

2. Copy of article from the Washington Post
9/26/66, re CHAVEZ.

3. Copy of the Hearings before the Subcommittee
on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public
Welfare, United States Senate, 89th Congress, which contains
a statement by CESAR CHAVEZ (see pages 361-387).

4. Copy of undated report concerning Delano
Area received from [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is not complete and contains only the
results of inquiries conducted prior to a discontinuance of
the investigation.

HCU files reviewed on 9/20/66, by IC HOWARD SCOTT
MAYNARD contain the following references to CESAR CHAVEZ:

National Guardian, November 13, 1965,
page 5 - CESAR CHAVEZ, Leader of the Farm Workers
Association described the FWA as "both an industrial
union and a movement that works with the spirit of
Zapata and the tactics of MARTIN LUTHER KING."

Peoples World, September 3, 1960,
page 3 - reported that CESAR CHAVEZ was one of
those who met with Governor EDMUND BROWN to
form a committee to keep the Governor's office
in close touch with the problems of the Mexican-
American Community.

The Village Voice, May 5, 1966,
page 7, 8 and 14 - also refers to CHAVEZ.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

S. MARVIN E. LEWIS

Office:

Washington, D. C.

Date:

9/29/66

Field Office File #:

161-3937

Bureau File #:

161-4719

Title:

CESAR ESTEADA CHAVEZ

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Results of interviews with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

set forth. No record INS or Secret Service.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date September 27, 1966

[REDACTED]
furnished the following information concerning CESAR CHAVEZ who he knows to be the President of National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), Delano, California.

[REDACTED] advised he has only spoken directly to CHAVEZ on a couple of occasions [REDACTED]

Based on these two contacts, Congressman HAGEN advised he was not overly impressed with CHAVEZ and felt that perhaps CHAVEZ had a great deal of assistance in achieving the many labor goals his NFWA has achieved.

[REDACTED] advised all of the background material he has learned about CHAVEZ has come to him second hand. He stated the individual who has quite an extensive record of newspaper clippings from "The People's Daily World", "The National Guardian", and the publication put out by The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is JAMES WOOLSEY, Vice President Schenley Industries, San Francisco, California. WOOLSEY also is reported to have obtained other background information on CHAVEZ and the NFWA.

[REDACTED] CHAVEZ has organized the farm laborers in this area. [REDACTED] felt that some of the assistants of CHAVEZ were, in his opinion, people who might be affiliated with the Communist Party or part of the "new left."

[REDACTED] advised that the NFWA obtained an Office of Economic Opportunity grant in the amount of \$260,000 for an anti-poverty program. This grant was handled by WENDY [REDACTED]

On 9/22/66 at [REDACTED] File # WFO 161-3937

by SA JAMES H. DILLON:deh Date dictated 9/27/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~GOEPEL~~ who at the time the grant was issued worked in the Office of Governor PAT BROWN of California. Later she became very active in assisting CHAVEZ in the NFWA. It is [redacted] understanding that GOEPEL was invited as a delegate to the communist conference in Helsinki, Finland. [redacted] could not recall the date of this conference or the details where this information came from.

~~Valdez~~ advised another associate of CHAVEZ is one LUIS ~~VALDEZ~~, who at one time was the Director of the MIME Theater Group at the Golden Gate Park in the San Francisco area. This group was banned from the park because of the obscene type plays they put on. VALDEZ is the director of the Teatro Campasino which was the farm workers theater for the NFWA. [redacted] understands that VALDEZ was reportedly a participant in one and probably two trips to Cuba which were sponsored by the Progressive Labor Party.

[redacted] advised the two symbols used by the NFWA in some of their demonstrations were Our Lady of Guadalupe and a flag which consisted of a red background with a black eagle. [redacted] is of the understanding that this flag was the symbol used by the Trotskyites in Mexico.

[redacted] advised while sitting in on these hearings he questioned CHAVEZ concerning one free-lance photographer, first name unknown ~~RICHARDS~~. [redacted] advised he believes the HCUA files list this RICHARDS as a photographer for "The People's World", the Communist Party publication of the west coast. CHAVEZ admitted that RICHARDS had done some work for the NFWA on a free-lance photographer basis.

[redacted] recalled an instance when the picture RICHARDS had taken appeared in "The People's World" as well as in "El Malcriado", a newspaper published in the

Delano, California, area which is believed to be an arm of the NFWA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he has seen various newspaper clippings which he believes Mr. WOOLSEY would have showing where CHAVEZ has appeared as a speaker at the De Bois Society in California.

[REDACTED] advised that many of the South American newspapers had close coverage of all activities of the NFWA in California and due to their seemingly communist or far left association, he felt that any appointment by the Federal Government to CHAVEZ would do much in aiding communist factions in the countries of South America. Based on this, [REDACTED] advised he did not feel he could recommend CHAVEZ to any position of trust and confidence in the Federal Government and that if he received any appointment of any type it would be a political disaster.

WFO 161-3937

JHD:deh

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The following investigation was conducted by
SA JAMES H. DILLON at Washington, D. C.

On September 22, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that based on what he
has learned second hand concerning CESAR CHAVEZ, President
of the National Farm Workers Association [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] did
not feel that he could recommend CHAVEZ to any appointment
of trust and confidence in the Federal Government based
on the appointee's extreme labor activities and close
association with the "new left" in the California area.

On September 23, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he does not know the
appointee personally but based on what he has heard con-
cerning the appointee's labor practices and reported political
beliefs he would be absolutely shocked at any appointment
of trust and confidence the appointee might receive. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he felt the administration could do much
better on their appointments.

[REDACTED], was interviewed by SA JOHN R. ALE on September 26, 1966. He stated that their office has received a number of telegrams protesting any Federal appointment for the appointee, CESAR CHAVEZ. He stated that these telegrams claim that the appointee is a "leftist" and revolutionist as well as a person who has affiliated himself with the W. E. B. DuBois Club, the Vietnam Day Committee, and the Student Democratic Society."

He stated that their office made inquiry at the White House to ascertain what position for which the appointee was being considered. He stated that they were told that the appointee was being considered as one of the invitees to a proposed conference to be held at the White House concerning the roll and problems of the Mexican-Americans in the U. S.

[REDACTED] stated that he did not know the appointee personally and that the only thing that he has ever heard about the appointee was that he is a labor leader who is considered in many circles a radical and a person who believes in the approach to the labor movement from the extreme left. He stated that the appointee is definitely a very controversial figure but that he could not be more specific in any complaints against him.

[REDACTED] furnished the following names and addresses of person who had protested the appointee's appointment by letter or telegram:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA ALE on September 26, 1966. [REDACTED] furnished an undated report of an investigation conducted by a committee of the legislature of the State of California concerning the "Delano area." [REDACTED] stated that they had received it from a source he could not recall in the State's legislature for their use. He stated that he assumed that the investigation was done in the last year or two. He stated that he did not know what committee in the legislature of the State of California conducted the above inquiry. He suggested that possibly California's State Senator VERN STURGON, whose address is, Box 186 Paso Robles, California and State Senator HOWARD WAY, whose address is Box 724, Exeter, California, would be in a position to furnish information concerning the appointee.

[REDACTED] stated that he felt certain that they would know of the existence of the above mentioned report and would possibly know what committee conducted this investigation in the State of California. [REDACTED] requested that the identity of himself and [REDACTED] be concealed during any interviews conducted with the above individuals.

[REDACTED] stated that he does not know the appointee well himself and that the appointee has a reputation of being extremely radical and a controversial labor figure in California. He stated that numerous charges have been made against the appointee in reference to his affiliation with Communist Front organizations. He stated that based on his knowledge of the appointee he would not recommend him for any type of Federal employment.

WFO, 161-3937

MEL:bai

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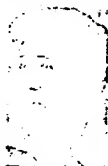
MISCELLANEOUS

IC HUGH L. KNIGHT caused a search to be made of the files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and was advised on September 22, 1966, that no identifiable record could be located for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ born Yuma, Arizona, 1927.

IC T. STANLEY HARRELL caused a search to be made of the files of the U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, and was advised on September 22, 1966, that no record was located concerning the appointee.

Pickers' Leader Picked?

Reports in West Coast newspapers at week's end that Cesar Chavez, leader of the celebrated grape pickers' strike, was being screened for a high Washington job met with puzzlement here. One Administration official said Chavez's name had come up as one of several prominent Mexican-Americans, but that no presidential appointment was in prospect. An AFL-CIO executive suggested an explanation: The reports were being spread by the Teamsters, Chavez's rival in organizing California farm workers, as a plot to discredit him.



Chavez

The WASHINGTON POST Page A-2
Monday, September 26, 1965

161-3937

101-441 1-1

concedes that the losses in the 1935 harvest year were due to a shortage of adequate labor. The Board feels that unless there is an additional supply of supplemental labor at the right time, there will be a repetition of the disastrous losses in the asparagus harvest this year. This loss, of course, will be reflected in a critical shortage of white asparagus in the foreign export market.

After careful consideration, the Board of Directors, representing the asparagus industry in the State of California, agreed that they would not initially solicit the help of the State Department of Employment and the Federal Government in the recruitment of labor for the asparagus harvest; it was proven to all growers last year that the quality of the help recruited by these agencies proved to be inadequate. The growers have indicated they will initially utilize private recruitment agencies to scour the country to obtain the type of labor that can adequately harvest the crop economically. The growers realize that they will be in competition with other producing vegetable crops in California and will have to pay wages on a piece rate incentive scale that will favorably compete with these areas and will attract and hold workers as long as possible. They recognize that in the late spring, upon conversion from green asparagus to white asparagus, piece rates must be competitive and possibly higher than those paid in other crops in order to hold the worker.

It is an historical fact that when conversion from green to white asparagus takes place, there is a shortage of domestic labor. Whenever this occurs in 1966 the growers will need supplemental labor at the risk of losing production of thousands of acres of asparagus.

The growers do not intend to adhere to any minimum wage in 1966 harvesting of asparagus, but they do intend to offer piecework rates that will attract the man interested in working hard and earning a good wage. In the event that supplemental help is necessary, and it is an historical fact that it will be, the growers will be able to furnish the U.S. Department of Labor with facts and figures showing the wages paid and the rate of earnings on a piecework basis to be far above those that the 1965 wage survey indicated. It is the feeling of the growers that when this information is made available, the Secretary will not refuse to certify the need for supplemental labor to save the asparagus industry in California. Our growers feel that the imposition of criteria upon the growers in 1964 and 1965 is responsible for the reduction in acreage in this industry from 58,181 acres in 1964 to 46,843 acres from the crop year 1966.

The responsible agencies while attempting to manipulate our industrial affairs, from a layman standpoint, have not only crippled the asparagus industry in California, but have also severely impaired our international foreign market relationship which our government has labored so strongly to preserve, maintain and improve.

Realizing these facts, the asparagus industry feels that it can no longer do business on the basis of the criteria issued by the Secretary of Labor. The California Asparagus Growers' Association's Board of Directors are of the opinion that Senate Bill 1867 will not solve its harvesting problems.

The California Asparagus Growers' Association is opposed to Senate Bill 1867.

Senator WILLIAMS. We had to adjourn this noon for lunch before hearing from Mr. Cesar Chavez. He was a morning witness. If Mr. Chavez would come forward now, we apologize for delaying you, sir.

You're wearing a button. Someone's up for reelection or election?

STATEMENT OF CESAR CHAVEZ, GENERAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL FARMWORKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. CHAVEZ. This is a "Huelga" button. Senator Williams, Senator Murphy, Congressman Hagen, we are meeting, once again, to discuss the problems of the farmworker and what might be done to correct these problems. Such meetings have been called for decades, and unfortunately things have not changed very much in spite of

them. The same labor camps which were used 30 years ago at the time of the La Follette committee hearings are still housing our workers. The same exploitation of child labor, the same idea that farmworkers are a different breed of people—humble, happy, built close to the ground—still prevails.

The Negro problem was the same way. People talked about it, people studied it for many years. I am sure that some very sincere people really worried about it. But nobody in the State capitals or in our Nation's Capital did anything about it until one woman, Rosa Parks, walked to the front of the bus and touched off a revolution. Then men and women began freedom rides, and thousands of students came to help, and many people were needlessly maimed and slaughtered. What I am hoping is that we, the farmworkers, will not have to go that far in order to prove that we are tired of occupational discrimination and that we are ready for our freedom. I hope that you gentlemen hear this message loud and clear, and that you will not forget, misinterpret, or try to ignore it.

What the farmworkers in our country are asking for is equality. I believe that all Americans should want this for every American—equality, the opportunity to earn a living wage, and not charity. But what has happened to the farmworker is very strange. He usually gets special attention to attack the symptoms of his poverty. But he never gets anything that will destroy the roots of his poverty. For example, when Senator Williams introduced his package of bills some 6 years ago, the bills that authorized special health and welfare programs for farmworkers were picked out and passed. The migrant health act, the bills incorporated into title III-b of the Economic Opportunities Act * * * these bills give special services to farmworkers.

But none of his bills which would give equal rights to farmworkers have been passed. I am referring to the minimum wage bill, S. 1864; the collective bargaining bill, S. 1866 and the bill to abolish child labor, S. 1865. All that these bills do is to say that people who work on farms should have the same human rights as people who work in construction crews, or in factories, or in offices. All these bills do is to overcome the farm lobby that Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration was subjected to in the thirties which forced them to decide that farmwork and farmworkers were somehow different from everyone else. I hope everybody here today agrees that a man who works on a farm is made just like a factory worker, that his children like to eat just as much as a factory worker's, and that his wife does not like to live in a substandard house. Well, if farmworkers are equal, then they deserve the same protection of the law that other men enjoy, and the Williams bills which confer this equality must be passed. I do not believe that another advisory committee will help the farmworkers and I am completely opposed to the Government subsidizing recruitment programs for farmworkers.

The whole system of occupational discrimination must be killed just like the discrimination against people of color is being challenged in Washington. This, and nothing more, is what farmworkers want.

The right to secure a decent minimum wage should be obvious. The average farmworker in Delano has seven children, lives in a house

which he rents for \$35 a month, makes payments on a car, furniture, and to a finance company. Before the strike, he worked 8 months of the year at \$1.10 an hour and his wife worked 4 months beside him. On weekends and in the summer, his children worked too. This average farmworker buys food at the same stores, at the same prices, that the rancher does. And he's not making it. So now these average workers are strikers. They have been willing to lose these cars, furniture, to live on beans and more beans, to work "on the line" 70 hours a week—for the right to a living wage.

Since seasonal farmworkers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act, they are denied the right to vote for representation on their job. I do not believe that any people should be denied the right to vote on who will represent them—on their job, in the statehouse, or in the Nation's Capitol. Ranchers in Delano say that the farmworkers are happy living the way they are—just like the southern plantation owner used to say about his Negroes. But our workers know what the Negro has done to achieve a vote, and they are working for the right to vote, believing that they too will succeed.

So, as you already know, farmworkers want union recognition so badly that, on September 16 of last year, they began a strike against those employers who paid them \$1.10 an hour, no overtime, and no fringe benefits. They went on strike, knowing very well that the Federal laws which protect other striking workers would not help them. And today, 6 months later, they are still on strike. There have been many forms of harassment directed against us since the strike began—and the most important, of course, is the constant and expensive recruitment of strikebreakers by DiGiorgio and Schenley Corp. in New Mexico, Texas, and Old Mexico.

I have some affidavits here that I want to present to the committee. This has the photocopies of affidavits that I mimeographed and attached to my statement together with that.

Senator WILLIAMS. We have these in our prepared material, right? Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, you do. And I have the photocopies here.

Senator WILLIAMS. What do these deal with, individual incidents?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of recruiting of strikebreakers from out of State in most cases. The recruitment is done by the DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. and Schenley Industries.

Senator WILLIAMS. And who are these statements from, the strikers or those that came in?

Mr. CHAVEZ. From those that came in who were not told that a strike was in progress at the time that they were recruited, and didn't know anything about the strike until they came to Delano and saw the picket line for the first time. They then left the picket line and gave us these statements.

We have two pay slips here from the Shenley Industry Corp., that are statements from two of the same people that gave us the affidavits and the recruitment. One of them is from a man who was recruited in Los Angeles, Vladimir Susoeff, and it shows in the statement that he worked 2 days; and net pay for those 2 days was \$5.35.

And then we have another statement here. It's a pay stub. This is for Mr. Guadalupe Aguiar who was recruited in Calexico, but actually Mr. Aguiar lives in Mexicali, Mexico. He worked 7 days and netted \$63.

Senator WILLIAMS. Are these skilled workers you're talking about? Did these men have experience in harvesting grapes?

Mr. CHAVEZ. These men have worked in the Coachella Valley in the same operation that they were brought to in Delano. That's pruning. And so they've had some experience in the type of work.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask him a question at this point, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chavez, I'm advised it's a violation of the California State Law to recruit labor and to bring them into a job where there is a strike taking place without warning them ahead of time that there is a strike.

Now, is it the case that these people were recruited and brought in as replacements without being told that there was a strike, because if that was the case, that's a violation of California law?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct. We know that California Labor Code Law states that a worker should not be recruited to a strike zone unless he's been warned that a strike is in progress.

Now, what happened in all these cases, and the affidavits bear this out, is that they were not told that a strike was in progress. When we had this information, we've been turning the information in to the labor commissioner's office. We did this in an earlier strike that we had there in Delano or in McFarland, 7 miles south of Delano.

The State labor commissioner's office out at Delano did what I thought was a beautiful job of documenting a case where one employer lent all of his crew to that employer that was on strike. We went before the district attorney in Kern County—

Senator MURPHY. The labor commissioner did?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The labor commissioner documented, investigated, and provided the documentation.

I went with the agent of the labor commissioner's office, to the district attorney in Kern County, and he refused to accept that information and refused to issue a citation.

Now, this was the case where one company provided all of its crew to break a strike that was in progress without telling the workers that we were on strike. Now, in the case of the grape strike, it's been over and over, and we've gotten statements, we've called the labor commissioner's office in Fresno many, many times to come to Delano, and we provide the affidavits, and then we say quite frankly, "What's the use of taking the affidavits and going through the motions and doing the work when we know that the district attorney is not going to take our case?"

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that through some medium we ask why the district attorney did not take this case, and if the facts are as Mr. Chavez stated, I think it certainly should be made public and brought to the attention of the Governor.

Senator WILLIAMS. I certainly would agree with that.

Congressman HAGEN. At this point in your testimony, Cesar, I think you may have proved some things by your testimony you don't intend to prove. Would you say these workers were of average skill or below average or above average?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The workers that were brought in from Calazico are workers who have some skills to some degree more in one operation than they do in another one.

de

Congressman HAGEN. That would include Aguiar and Susoeff, is that right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Particularly Aguiar.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, I have here a copy of the Valley Labor Citizen, which was published in Fresno, and has these same two stubs.

Now, this story—and I think it was repeated in your publication El Malcriado—refers to one of these deductions as insurance, I believe.

Now, I understand that this Aguiar, for example, his deduction of \$40.64 is for board, \$2.50 a day. In other words, you say he only netted \$63, but he was receiving board. I don't know the quality of it. So this particular stub has been misrepresented.

Now, if you'll average out Aguiar's pay, he made \$1.76 an hour, and I don't think you're intending to prove that. Now, if you'll average out Susoeff's pay, and I assume the deduction from him is also for board, he made \$1.97 an hour.

Now, in this same issue of the Valley Labor Citizen, there's a story about a machinist getting a new contract in the Fresno area, and the beginning wage rate is \$1.90 an hour. And Mr. Susoeff made more than the machinists got beginning under their new contract. And I'm curious about these stubs because they've been grossly misrepresented, and I don't think you intentionally would do that.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I did not submit the stubs to show that they were not getting a lot of money. I presented the stubs to show the extent of the attempts to break up the strike in Delano.

As you recall, before the strike the workers were getting only an average of \$1.15 per hour, and this shows way up, way more than the workers have been getting, were getting before the strike. So it proves very conclusively that the growers can afford to pay a lot more money than they claim they can when the strike situation presents itself.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you've used these stubs in a context other than your testimony here today to show how low a net a worker gets. Now, actually these stubs demonstrate that one man averaged \$1.76 an hour and the other averaged \$1.97 an hour. Now, you don't want to engage in that kind of misrepresentation, I'm sure.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'm sure that I'm not trying to misrepresent the pay slips. What I'm trying to show is the wage difference because of a strike in Delano, and also the importation of strikebreakers in this case, and what Schenley Industries have been doing in order to break the strike.

Congressman HAGEN. I don't want to argue with you, but you mentioned the fact that this guy only made \$5 in 2 days' work, or something, or something low. Well, in fact, he made a lot more than that. He averaged \$1.97 an hour. And so you're misrepresenting the stub. That's my whole point, and I think we should be factual and truthful in dealing with these things.

Senator WILLIAMS. What are the deductions for that are shown? These forms are loaded with initials.

Congressman HAGEN. There's a code down here. But it shows this \$40.64 item if you read that, as insurance of some kind, but actually it's at \$2.50 a day. But this stub has been publicized all over the State of California as representing the low net that a farmworker gets.

And actually if you'll average it out, and I'm sure my figures are correct—

Mr. CHAVEZ. It's a lot more if you figure \$2.50 a day, 7 days' work, would not be \$40; wouldn't be \$40.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you divide \$2.50 into \$40, I don't know how many days' board that is, but, say 12 days, something like that. But that's part of the problem we have in trying to deal with this problem of farm labor, all the misrepresentations that are made, the truth gets lost in lies. Or maybe not deliberate lies, but glossing over the true facts. And if you want the Congress to act sensibly on this deal, you've got to be factual. And this is not an emotional issue. This is a matter of economics.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think that if you examined the pay stubs closely, you'll find that the deductions that are listed in your columns to the left do not agree with the total deductions made.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, there are some deductions there for social security. I understand this \$40.64 includes an item of 3 cents for matches, or something like this. But these are services that were furnished, I mean, the worker by the grower. And I assume board is a valuable service, I mean, we all have to eat.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But still the total deductions at the end do not represent—and we've never been able to find out what these deductions were. And even if you consider the net pay, if you consider the net pay, you still have to consider—or the gross pay, you have to consider that the amount deducted, total amount, does not appear anywhere. The worker has no idea why his money is deducted, in fact, no idea that he actually earned his money.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, I'm not trying to argue with you. I saw this article in the Valley Labor Citizen, so I asked the Schenley people. \$40 for insurance seemed ridiculous to me, and that's what they tell me that is, is his board at \$2.50 a day, and plus 3 cents for three boxes of matches, or something like that.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I'll tell you, it seems to me that in fairness, as far as these deductions are concerned, you don't know what they mean.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The worker doesn't know what they mean.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, it certainly isn't clear on the face of these vouchers, and yet obviously these are the vouchers, although they are two colors. I don't know, maybe something's left out of this one, because you see it's dark on the left and the last two-thirds are light. I wonder what the reason for that is. Is there part of the voucher that's missing? Do you see the difference in color?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Maybe something is missing there. But I certainly would be interested in knowing what the deductions are for. But on the other business of recruitment, you suggest that the method was in violation of a California State law, which I frankly didn't know about. Senator Murphy made his observation.

I would think—we have 2 more days in California—and I would think in fairness we ought to extend ourselves and make time available to this particular company to come in and reply to this.

Senator MURPHY. Also the district attorney.

Senator WILLIAMS. I agree.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chavez, you said the Schenley Industries— is that the outfit that moved the crew from one operation to another?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, I was referring to a previous strike, and that was the Mount Arbor, a rose-producing company in McFarland.

I'd like to continue. In my own words I'd like to give you a little background of what's happening in Delano to show the need—

Senator WILLIAMS. By the way, when you say "my own words," these are all your own words in this paper?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Right.

Senator WILLIAMS. By summarizing?

Mr. CHAVEZ. By summarizing.

Senator WILLIAMS. We read a speech frequently, and when we get through we say "now, that's a very good speech." Now, I'd like to say a few words on my own. That's why we have all these bright staff writers around here.

But I can see that all of this is your work.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct, yes. What I attempt to do here is to show that great need of having the farmworkers covered under the National Labor Relations Act.

But when we entered the strike in December 16 of last year we thought we were just striking workers of the employers that the workers wanted to strike against.

Senator WILLIAMS. December of 1965?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'm sorry, September 16 of 1965. And we found out soon that we were actually striking, and for reasons we failed to understand, we found that the civic council in Delano passed a resolution attacking the association and claim that this was not a bona fide strike, and that this was a civil rights movement, and had been brought about by outside agitators.

We also found that at the time we had applied for a grant from the OEO, and this was done before the strike, and we found that the high school also took a similar position as regards the strike and also as regards that grant we had applied for from the OEO.

We found that even the local ministerial administration felt that somehow the strike shouldn't have been called, and in calling strikes it was not the right thing to do. But nowhere did we find anyone who was willing to try and bring the two sides together. Nowhere do we find that the growers were willing and wanted to meet with us, and even before the strike started, to meet with us so that we could begin conversations hoping that the strike would not need to be called in the first place, and after it had been called, hoping that we could settle the strike before it went any further and became more bitter, and so forth.

And so when we speak of a strike in agriculture in California, we must of necessity also speak of the infringement of civil rights of the strikers.

Now, let me give you a little background information what our experience has been in Delano. The strike takes in parts of two counties: Kern and Tulare Counties. We found that the sheriff's office in Kern County were brought in in large numbers when the strike first started, and objected to many of the things that we were doing in conducting the strike, but especially and specifically they objected

very strongly to our shouting or advising the people in the field that the strike was in progress.

In fact, there were quite a dispute over the word "huelga," which means strike in Spanish, and at one point 44 of our people were arrested because they were shouting and insisted on the right of shouting "huelga" to inform the people who were working in the field that a strike was in progress and they were using the word "huelga" because most of the strikers were people of Mexican descent who had been brought in from the outside.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? In this instance, when the strikers wanted to shout the word "huelga" at the people they were shouting to, in order to let them know there was a strike on, had those people been working in those vineyards previous to that or were they the new ones that had just been brought in and didn't know there was a strike on?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, the majority of them were the new people that had been brought in.

Senator MURPHY. And didn't know there was a strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. I'd say there were one or two that had been acting as foremen who knew there was a strike in progress. But our experience has been that we know when they are brought in and we follow them. If they're brought in at night, we get the tipoff from the people whose job it is within our—

Senator MURPHY. Don't you let them know immediately that there's a strike going on?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They bring them into a camp, and we cannot go into that camp, and the only time we can see them is when they're working and hopefully when they're working near the roadway we can get to them; otherwise we can't communicate with them.

And so also we can't claim here that we were abused physically by the sheriff, but we can sure claim that there were many things that they did to harass us.

For instance, at one point after we had been on strike for about 5 or 6 weeks, we were stopped constantly and every striker was photographed and every striker was—a field report card was filled in on every striker. In some cases it took as much as an hour and a half to process, to go through this process of photographing and taking statements and identification papers from the strikers.

In some cases this was repeated every time we moved from one field to the other field because our picket crews are roving picket crews, and this went on for many days. So we have a man in Delano who was photographed and the same report was filled in on him no less than 12 times.

Senator MURPHY. The picket crews, were they mostly workers from Delano?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; they were in large part workers from Delano. Occasionally we had people who came in from the outside to help us, ministers and students, but it always happened that the workers were the ones on strike that were out there picketing.

Senator MURPHY. This hasn't always been the case, and I've been around workers for a long time, 40 years now. But I wondered whether the pickets were actual workers—people who were off the

jobs—and were the other workers being brought in to replace people who had actually gone off the job to picket?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The strikers, by and large, all of them, with the exception of the very early part of the strike, there were a few more people from the outside that would come and visit us daily, but then and more so now, all of them are people who worked there before the strike and who have been striking and are the ones that had been in the picket lines.

Senator WILLIAMS. But not exclusively? You have nonagricultural people who are from other walks of life?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Sure, that's true; yes. But we're speaking of the picket line. On the picket line most of them are people who are on strike.

Senator WILLIAMS. Not all of them?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd say within the last 2 or 3 months, almost all of them.

Senator WILLIAMS. But at any rate, where do you picket, in a public area on a public road?

Mr. CHAVEZ. On a public road. That's the only place we can picket.

Senator WILLIAMS. This infringes on the doctrine of free speech.

Senator MURPHY. Free speech, no question about it.

Senator WILLIAMS. I don't understand by what authority you have to go through the inquisition and questionnaire and all of that? Is there fingerprinting?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Unless you are arrested. Or at one point we made up our minds we had been harassed enough, and we refused to give them any information and refused to let them take our pictures after we had been subjected to this many, many times, and we told the inquiring officer from the Kern County Sheriff's Office that if he wanted more information from us or wanted to take our picture, he would first have to arrest us, and at that point we were able to gain some ground.

Senator WILLIAMS. Do you have counsel?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In those days we didn't. We do have now.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I might suggest that as long as we're going to invite the Kern County Council in, we ought to invite the Kern County Sheriff and find out his explanation of this. I think it should be made public.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, the district attorney—is this just Kern County you're talking about now or Tulare County?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, also part of—may I say this?

Senator WILLIAMS. Does what you say about Kern apply to Tulare?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In some cases let me give you an example. While we were shouting "huelga" in Kern County, in some cases just across the street in Tulare County we could shout all we wanted, and it was all right with them.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I agree with you, Senator Murphy.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But in Kern—but in Tulare County, on the other hand, if more than three cars moved—

Senator WILLIAMS. Both sheriffs; both district attorneys? Is that what you're suggesting?

Senator MURPHY. I think it would be good for the record to know what they were doing, why they were doing it, and if there was legal harassment—if they were invading civil or personal rights.

Senator WILLIAMS. Where would the logical place be, Delano?

Senator MURPHY. I would think in Delano, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Fortunately we have a day of communication Tuesday in Visalia, that's not the area you're really talking about?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, Visalia is in Tulare County. We're speaking of southern Tulare County and northern Kern County.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, if they want to come in, they can come into Delano.

Senator MURPHY. Could I ask another question?

Senator WILLIAMS. Plus the Seagram folks.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Schenley.

Senator MURPHY. May I ask if any of the following vineyards were struck; W. B. Camp, Jr. If this is not a fair question, I will not ask you.

Mr. CHAVEZ. W. B. Camp, Jr.? Yes.

Senator MURPHY. He was struck?

Mr. CHAVEZ. He was struck.

Senator MURPHY. California Grape Products?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Right.

Senator MURPHY. Tudor & Son?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Senator MURPHY. E. T. Stephens?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. John Pagliarulo?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. George A. Lucas & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's right.

Senator MURPHY. George Zaninovich?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We don't have him on strike. The other union, I believe, has him on strike.

Senator MURPHY. Al Missakian?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with our union.

Senator MURPHY. Pandol & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with our union.

Senator MURPHY. Gene Radovich & Sons?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. Marion Zaninovich?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. Patti Bono?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Senator MURPHY. P. J. Divisich Fruit Co?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not with us.

Senator MURPHY. Frank Gallo?

Mr. CHAVEZ. All those are struck by the other union.

Senator MURPHY. And the ones that were struck, how many employees, former employees, joined the picket line? Can you give us an idea of that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We would have to go by—I don't have the records here.

Senator MURPHY. Just a rough guess.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, in some cases, all of the workers left the fields and joined us. In other cases, over 60 or 70 percent. We had cases where we actually struck them twice in the sense that we not only got the first people who were striking, later on they brought in strike-breakers and were also able to get all of them to come and join us, or a

large percentage of the group that had been recruited after the strike started.

I might add here that more people—these are the growers that have been certified by the Department of Labor where a strike exists or where we claim a strike exists now. Because of the largeness of the strike, because it involved many, many people and also many growers, the Department of Labor, when it came time to do the investigations, to find out if we in fact had a strike and certify, was not able to handle all of the cases that we had. We were not able to keep people there long enough because they were also interested, in not having a large treasury, to move them out of the area or to get jobs for them outside of the strike zone; also to some degree the reluctance on the part of some of the workers to have anything to do with the Department of Labor or anything official because of their fears.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I have here a copy of a letter from Joseph Brosmer, 846 Divisadero Street, Fresno, Calif., and it says in part—it's signed by Paul Little, the assistant director for manpower, the department of employment—and in the second paragraph it says:

Those cases in which it was determined that labor disputes were in existence but that there was no evidence of leaving of work. Referrals are permitted to these employers provided due written notice that a labor dispute exists is given to each person referred.

Now, this is the list that I have just read, and I ask unanimous consent that this letter and the lists attached to it be made part of the record.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I say something on that? Not all of the growers are under this category. There are some growers that the department of employment or department of labor is not referring workers to or at least that we know of directly. Not all of the growers are in this category in this letter you just read.

Senator WILLIAMS. That will be included in the record, with your statement, of course.

(The material referred to above follows:)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS AGENCY,
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT,
Sacramento, March 2, 1968.

JOSEPH BROSMER,
Fresno, Calif.

DEAR MR. BROSMER: This refers to our recent telephone conversation during which you requested a list and the present status of the agricultural labor disputes which are still active in the vineyards in the Delano area.

We are sending you three lists:

1. Those cases in which our investigation showed existence of a labor dispute and a leaving of that work and for these reasons referrals may not be made to these employers to agricultural jobs left vacant by reason of the labor dispute.
2. Those cases in which it was determined that labor disputes were in existence but that there was no evidence of a leaving of work. Referrals are permitted to these employers provided due written notice that a labor dispute exists is given to each person referred.
3. Those cases which were investigated but in which we found that there was no labor dispute.

We hope that this is the information you needed. If you have any questions, please feel free to call us.

PAUL W. LITTLE,
Assistant Director-Manpower.

NO. 1, LABOR DISPUTE NO REFERRALS

J. D. Martin
Marko Zaninovich
M. Caratan
A. & N. Zaninovich
Jack Radovich
Anton Caratan & Sons
Frank Lutich
Giunmarra Vineyard

Bruno Disputo
Vincent Zaninovich & Sons
Jake Cesare
Louis Caric & Sons
Sandrini Brothers
Schenley Industries
DiGiorgio Fruit Corp.

NO. 2, LABOR DISPUTES REFERRALS PERMITTED WITH NOTICE

W. B. Camp Jr.
California Grape Products
Tudor & Sons
D. M. Steele
John Pagliarulo
George A. Lucas & Sons
George Zaninovich
Vincent M. Zaninovich

Al Missakian
Pandol & Sons
Gene Radovich & Sons
Marion Zaninovich
Patti-Bono
P. J. Divisch Fruit Co.
Frank Gallo

NO. 3, NO LABOR DISPUTE

Irving Goldberg
John Dulcich & Sons

Setrakian & Co.

Senator MURPHY. You see, this has three categories: where there was no dispute, where there was a dispute, and proper referral could be made because no one left work, and where there was an actual leaving of work and no proper referral could be made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd like to continue, if I may, with one more point in the testimony, and that deals with the farm labor contractor. I have the written statement, but I'm going to—

Senator WILLIAMS. We're going to include your entire statement, by the way, Mr. Chavez.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Wonderful. OK.

Senator WILLIAMS. We appreciate the way you're personalizing it with your informality.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, the problems encountered with farm labor contractors are many, many problems. For instance, in a system such as California, we have the labor contractor, who's also recognized as an employer. Now, in the case of a farmworker working with a grower, who uses the services of a farm labor contractor, he in fact has two employers.

Senator WILLIAMS. Do you use the phraseology "crew leader" in California.

Mr. CHAVEZ. A crew leader is something different in California from what a farm labor contractor is.

Senator WILLIAMS. A contractor undertakes the payment of wages to the worker; the crew leader just is a man who brings the worker to the farm, is that it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Unless the crew leader is acting as a labor contractor and has an agreement with the grower that this shall not be disclosed because he is not licensed, and we have many of those who do this.

Senator WILLIAMS. Now, we have a State law, we have a Federal licensing law, too.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, that's a problem. We have a lot of laws in regard to some of these things, but the enforcement part of it is very difficult to obtain.

Senator WILLIAMS. Excuse the interruption.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I'd like to read one paragraph here.

94

One must first understand that a farm labor contractor does not contract work in the full sense of the word. He contracts, actually he buys and sells, human beings. His profit is based on the sweat and toil of the workers and not on any special skills or business acumen of his own—as would be true in the building trades field. All the farm labor contractor does is to promise hourly workers at the lowest price he can find men to work at. The sum of his job is to say: I promise 40 men for 20 days at \$1.15 an hour, or the lowest he can get them for.

Senator WILLIAMS. That's pretty strong language. Now, in the theatrical agency we have the agent.

Senator MURPHY. Yes, we do, the same type of fellow, and I had lots of experience with him, because I found in one case where the agent became the producer and also the distributor, so he had a complete monopoly. So as long as 15 years ago I went to work on that one, so that was broken up. Columbia Broadcasting System set up a Columbia Artists' Bureau so they became the contractor, and they represented the worker, George Murphy in that case, and also the producer, Columbia Broadcasting System in that case, and we decided that that was impractical and not ethical, so that we broke that up, too.

Mr. CHAVEZ. You had a union to do it with, I imagine.

Senator MURPHY. That's right.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We don't have a union.

Senator MURPHY. I was one of the founders of the union.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know. I've read about that.

Senator MURPHY. We had a good shop.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, the other thing is that—

Senator MURPHY. You indicate by your remark that you don't have a union?

Mr. CHAVEZ. At least not one that's recognized.

Now, of course, the labor contractor provides many services to the grower. He is a recruiter, he is a supervisor on the job, he provides transportation, does the bookkeeping, and so forth. And we found in some cases we were able to talk to growers, not the growers in Delano that we have a strike with, but other growers in the vicinity of Delano, and we talked about wages and many other things to some of the sympathetic growers, some of the growers that were not afraid to come and talk with us. And there was some agreement. Most of them agreed that as long as we get a union powerful enough to bargain with, he will do it, on wages and so forth. But when we came to the subject of the labor contractor we found immediate opposition, very, very hostile opposition to the idea of replacing the farm labor contractor.

Well, what's happening in Delano on this strike, the farm labor contractor becomes the professional strikebreaker. You see, the grower does not know—

Senator MURPHY. You put him out of business, in other words, you think?

Mr. CHAVEZ. We'd love to, yes. The grower directly doesn't know the work force. He will know those who are employed by him year around, which amounts to perhaps 2 or 3 percent of the total work.

Now, the labor contractor, being that he was a worker once upon a time, does know the labor force, and so in Delano we have the farm labor contractor being the biggest recruiter of scab labor or strikebreakers, with one exception, DiGiorgio Fruit Corp. They do their own recruitment.

But outside of them most of the labor contractors provide the strikebreakers, and they're licensed in the State of California to do so, not because they are employers, but they are recognized as employers, and And when we raised the question of the labor contractor recruiting strikebreakers, there's very little we can do because to this point, as I stated before, we were not able to get the district attorney interested in investigating and checking into the complaints.

Senator MURPHY. Has the labor contractor changed his approach or his operation in any way since the strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. What has happened is that there are now more labor contractors than there were when the strike started, and also more people involved in recruitment, in some cases, people who were used only as full-time workers, year around workers, for the particular grower, have been doing some recruiting also.

And back to the farm labor contractor. It seems to me that it's very hard to—something must be done to define whether the labor contractor in fact is an employer or not. For instance, in a case of a strike, and we were striking a grower, and he was doing his work with two or three labor contractors, we certainly would not get any strike certification against the grower who was in fact the employer. This has never been tried, but we're very sure it would be impossible because all the labor contractor has to do is abandon that job site, and he no longer is then the employer.

Senator MURPHY. Does the labor contractor claim to be the employer?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The State of California recognizes him as the employer.

Senator MURPHY. Oh, is that so? Rather than just the agent of the employer?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct. And this is one of the problems that we're faced with. It seems to me that—

Senator WILLIAMS. Does he withhold social security?

Mr. CHAVEZ. He's supposed to.

Senator WILLIAMS. I know he's supposed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Then we have another problem there too. The problem is, as you know the FICA contributions in agriculture are a little different than in industry. There the workman must earn \$150 in any corridor of work—I believe 22 days. Those 22 days must be on an hourly wage rate before he will get coverage for that work done.

Now, what happens many times is that the moment the worker begins to work with a labor contractor, the labor contractor begins to make the deductions, and so the worker was not able to earn \$150. That money is never returned to the worker. And we've never been able to find, even going to the Internal Revenue Service and finding out what can we do to get that money back, because the worker is not going to get any coverage for it anyway because he's not being reported by the labor contractor. The same thing holds true many times in the disability deductions, although they must be reported, there's no set amount of earnings before they can be reported, and a labor contractor would be discovered very easily if he reported disability insurance but withheld the FICA contributions.

And so because they're withholding FICA contributions, then they must withhold the other, so the record does not appear anywhere.

Senator MURPHY. Your suggestion then is that in some areas at least the contractor is withholding this money, is not carrying through and reporting the money as he should?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator MURPHY. That's a crime, I would think.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And this practice is widespread too.

Senator WILLIAMS. That's what we call out of trust.

Senator MURPHY. Or stealing, to use an old-fashioned term.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, they've gone a step further. Labor contractors now in Delano are organizing the Kern-Tulare Independent Farm Workers' Association, which is a company union, but this is also another function that they perform for the growers.

Senator WILLIAMS. When was the council resolution opposing the strike adopted?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't have the record with me. The resolution was in conjunction with their opposition to us receiving a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. This was in the early part of the strike, I believe, around the 5th, the 7th of October of last year.

The city of Delano itself has placed some restrictions on us. Since the strike they've passed a city ordinance interfering with our right, what we believe to be our right, of demonstrating. They passed a resolution requiring that we must give them 30 days' notice before we can hold a parade or before we can demonstrate in a public place.

Then later on I understand after our attorney called on them and suggested to them that this was unconstitutional, they later instead of requiring the 30 days, they lowered it to 4 or 5 days.

What I'm trying to point out is that in a strike in Delano or any—I would feel in any agricultural area, in any part of the country, when you go into a strike, you have all of these forces against you. Justice doesn't really exist after you call a strike. To give you some examples:

It's been very difficult for us to get complaints filed against some of the abuses committed against the strikers. For instance, we've had cases where the growers, cases where the labor contractors, and cases where the security police that have been hired by the growers have abused the women pickets, making remarks, and things that are unprintable. And we've gone to the local justice courts there in Delano, Pixley, and also in Porterville, and we have not been able to get complaints filed against the other side.

Now, on the other hand, it's very, very easy to get complaints filed against one of our pickets because he happened to have stepped into private property or he happened to shout "huelga" in the case of the 44 and other similar things.

So when we look into the whole spectrum of strikes, we must also understand that this doesn't only involve a labor strike. This is the primary issue. Once you get into that, then the whole issue of civil rights begins to develop because there are restrictions placed on us that takes away and prohibits us from carrying out our strike activities, and we feel we should—

Senator MURPHY. Is there any threat of violence on the part of the strikers? I know when you get on the picket lines sometimes enthusiasm takes the place of good judgment, but have there been any

cases that might give them reason to try and restrict you in this manner?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There's been one case where a striker ran into three growers that were by the roadside. There was a case where—

Senator MURPHY. With his car?

Mr. CHAVEZ. With his car, yes. And there was a case where a striker got into a fight with a man who was, oh, he felt he was on the other side. But these are the only two cases.

Now, against that we have a number of cases—we've had five or six cases where guns were pointed at us, and we had two or three of these cases where they actually discharged the gun over our heads.

We have two cases where our cars were turned over. We have a case where a grower ran into one of our pickets and we were never able to get a complaint against him. We have a case where a grower's son refused to—went and took over, while our picket was picketing the line and his car was parked on the side of the road, went into the car and refused to move after a long argument, and the sheriff—this in Tulare County—was parked across the street. We went and talked to the sheriff and asked him his help to get this grower's son out of the car so our picket could get into his car, and he didn't move, and it was only after an awful long and bitter argument that he finally left the car so our picket could get into it. And we went and we tried to file a complaint, and we could not file a complaint.

Senator MURPHY. Are there any injunctions against you or your organization at the present time?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are injunctions on the fields; there are five, I believe that restricts the picketing to 5 per location. There was one injunction that was brought against us by the DiGiorgio Corp., and that was thrown out by the judge in Tulare County.

There are no injunctions against them at this point, and we haven't tried because we feel if we did we probably—

Senator MURPHY. There are no injunctions at this moment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are injunctions against us but no injunctions against the growers.

Senator MURPHY. I see. Did you send the pickets down to picket me when I first came up?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, we never picketed you, Senator.

Senator MURPHY. I was picketed when I first came up to go and look at the condition of the fields, in the fields.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In Delano?

Senator MURPHY. No, this was in Merced and in Salinas and in Fresno. One young man was picketing me, and I asked him, "Who are you picketing?" And he said, "George Murphy." And I said, "What for?" And he said, "I'm not sure." I said, "Are you a regular picket?" And he said, "No, I go to high school." And he was a little uncertain about it.

And then in another case, they anticipated my visit to the fields and told the workers that I was there to do everything I could to see that they got fired and that Mexican nationals took their jobs.

Now, that gentleman wanted a picture, and I explained to him that I wasn't a new hand at this, and if he continued to make that statement, he'd find out that a U.S. Senator doesn't allow dishonest state-

ments to be made about him. This is one of the experiences I've had since I've been trying to work out the basis of actual fact in this matter.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I too have had horrible experiences on the strike. I've been called many, many things that are not true. And so I guess when you're either in public office or trying to help farmworkers, I guess you're subjected to such things.

Senator MURPHY. How long have you been in this activity?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, I've been a farmworker all my life. I became an organizer about 4 years ago. Before that I did community work.

In closing I'd like to point out that I believe, and I'm reasonably certain, that if some rules are not applied, I mean, if some legislation is not given the farmworker where rules are made so that it will protect both the farmworker's rights and will protect the general public and will also offer protection to the grower, we, I think, are beginning—we see Delano as a beginning of movement of farmworkers to organize throughout California. I feel that because of the developments as of late that there is a possibility there's going to be an awful lot of activity, there's going to be an awful lot of strike activity, there's a possibility that there's going to be a general strike in California this summer or perhaps the next coming summer, people are restless, they're beginning to organize by themselves, something that's never happened before.

As you recall, in all the attempts to organize workers, there has to be the need of a labor organizer. We find now that people are getting together, and they want action. They want to have a change. They want the better things of life. They want to become full Americans in the sense that they have the rights of other workers.

And so I'm not saying this as a threat, but I see there is unrest, and I see that we are perhaps going to experience in California to begin with the sort of demonstration, I guess, that the Negro had to have before he got his legislation. I feel that there's going to be in California many of the farmworkers, particularly the Filipino and the Mexican, coming together to have strikes and to demonstrate and to let the whole country know that, of course, things are not right, and that he deserves a better chance.

Senator MURPHY. I have one more question, Mr. Chairman. Now, your organization is a labor organization, right? Is it affiliated with the AFL-CIO?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, it is not affiliated. It is an independent group. Under the Federal law we're not even considered to be a labor organization.

Senator MURPHY. You're not. In other words, you've never filed with the U.S. Department of Labor reports that are required by law?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, I did. I filed a report—that's the Landrum-Griffin report, yes.

Senator WILLIAMS. Was it returned or was it unrecognized?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It was not recognized. We filed it.

Senator WILLIAMS. You have no standing under the law to really file?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Senator WILLIAMS. And therefore no standing under the law to be recognized?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

AMENDING MIGRATORY LABOR LAWS

Senator WILLIAMS. That's why we're here to use our recognition legislation as a foundation for these hearings. We're certainly grateful for all of your clarity and lack of emotion and dispassion in a situation that could be clouded with too much emotion and perhaps too much passion.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, we have waited for 30 years. I hope we won't have to wait for another 30 years.

In the meantime we'll be agitating in California hoping we can bring the attention of the full Congress to come to our rescue.

Senator WILLIAMS. How long do you think you're prepared to continue in a strike situation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. In Delano?

Senator WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I think it's going to go until—until, as Mr. Bridges put it today, until the growers cave in, until they come to the table and agree with us.

Senator WILLIAMS. I think you'd better change that phrase, with all respect to Mr. Bridges—"until they agree" rather than "cave in."

That's a word nobody likes—"cave in"—"until they agree"?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. Well, I don't think the word really matters, as long as they come, you know, and sit across the table from us.

Senator WILLIAMS. Agree. All you want at long last is equality!

Mr. CHAVEZ. All we want is rules so we can play the game.

Senator WILLIAMS. I agree with you completely.

Senator MURPHY. I have one more question. I understand you're interested in the situation with OEO, because there'll be new legislation next year. Now, did you fill out the application for the OEO grant?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. In May or June of last year we submitted to the OEO to have two programs: one would be an educational self-help program among farmworkers, both resident and migratory workers, and the other one would be a money-management program.

Senator MURPHY. This has had nothing to do with the labor organizers?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Absolutely not, no. We went on strike on the 16th of September of 1965 and on October the 5th of 1965 we received a wire from the OEO office in Washington stating that our grant had been approved, and that a contract was being mailed to us. I received the wire at 10 o'clock at night, and I wired immediately saying that we were asking that those funds be withheld. I did not want to receive any money and we be placed in the position of accused of using Federal money to fight a strike in Delano.

Senator MURPHY. Did they ask for any references or background before they granted that loan?

Mr. CHAVEZ. They did. I feel that they did an awful lot of work because many people that I know were contacted for references. Just a week before I received the wire that the grant had been given to us, the investigator from Washington, from the OEO office came and asked, wanted some personal information on me.

At the time that we filed the application also, I had to submit a written statement of, a two-page written statement, on past history, and my experiences, and so forth.

Senator MURPHY. I see. And so far, at your request, those funds have been withheld?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Congressman HAGEN. Cesar, I'd like to ask you some questions, and I want to say that I think there have been gross errors made on both sides of this dispute in Delano, and I think there have been acts of violence on both sides which are regrettable. But I think there's also been very little clear statement of what the dispute is about.

Now, as I understand it, and, of course, you joined the strike after it got started?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's right.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you're asking an economic wage increase, and you're also seeking recognition as sole bargaining agent for the farmworker, correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The sole bargaining agent with those growers with whom I have a contract, or rather, a strike.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let me ask you two questions. Let's say your wage demands were granted tomorrow. You'd still be on strike to secure recognition?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That's correct.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let's say that you got recognition but no wage increase. Would you settle for that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't think that would be possible, Congressman. I think if we had recognition, we would automatically gain a wage increase. I don't see any reason to believe otherwise.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, let's try to find out what recognition implies. Are you asking these growers, and literally there are thousands of them in the State of California, although there are not that many in Delano obviously, are you asking for a union shop?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If I may, I maintain the position, when the strike started, and if you'll give me this permission, that I did not want to discuss in public those things that we feel are negotiable. We feel that if we have a lot of discussions about this, that it's going to be twice as hard when we sit at the table. There's going to be more emotionalism, and it will be generally harder to get together with them. We are prepared to negotiate in most of those things that are now known and are part of labor contracts.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, this is an economic issue, let's face it, and you are seeking a union shop; are you not? I mean, you want every grower you have a contract with, to make dues checkoffs, and every worker that he has to belong to your union?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If possible; if we have enough strength to do that, we would want that; yes.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, one of the prime factual disputes is this, how many people you actually have had on strike, and the growers make the statement that actually very few people have gone on strike, that there's a normal 5,000-man labor force in the grape picking, and probably not over 300 or 400 left the job. Now, I assume you disagree with that statement. Now, can you prove your position?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, I most heartily disagree with that statement. On September 16, 1965, when the strike vote was taken by our association, there were close to 1,200 workers there. We have statements in

our office of people who have given us their consent to bargain for them. It's a mimeographed statement that they signed, both English and Spanish, saying that they give their consent, that our group, our association, can bargain for them collectively, and so we'd say it's something more like 1,700 than 400.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, have you ever submitted that list to any responsible group of growers?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It would be very difficult to do that, Congressman, because, as you know, they haven't even been willing to receive our telephone calls or even our telegrams. If I find a way of doing that, I'd be very happy to do so.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let's assume there were some method of having an informal election or getting consents. Now, if you lost that election, would you still continue to strike?

Mr. CHAVEZ. An informal election?

Congressman HAGEN. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course, we'd have to find out what the election was going to be for. In other words, if both sides were going to agree that we'd abide by the results of the election?

Congressman HAGEN. You would then cease your strike activities? You lost the election.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We would cease, that's correct. And if we won, of course, that would take care of that.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, I want to ask you about something else, and you really raised this issue yourself. It's a very touchy issue, I might say. But in El Malcriado that you publish—

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't publish El Malcriado.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you sponsor it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I don't sponsor it. The association—it's a separate corporation.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, you endorse its activities in name, certainly?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, some of them, yes, sir.

Congressman HAGEN. You don't endorse all of them; is that correct?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, see, I have no control over everything written in El Malcriado. When they say good things about us, I agree with them. They think they represent our views as the Delano Record may represent the growers' views.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. Now, somewhere, and you're aware of this as well as I am, but I saw a reward posted for identifying anybody in your association who was a Communist. You, in effect, raised this issue. Now, let me ask you—

Mr. CHAVEZ. I really have not raised the issue, Congressman. The issue was raised by the growers and the people in the community.

Congressman HAGEN. Now, let me ask you this question. If it were proven to you that someone in a position of authority in your organization were a Communist, what would you do with him?

Mr. CHAVEZ. You prove to me he was a Communist, then we'll take the necessary action.

Congressman HAGEN. What is the necessary action?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That would depend on whether the fellow was a Communist or not, or the woman.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, I'm assuming somebody demonstrates he is. Now, what are you going to do? Say he's one of your captains? Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, if he's a Communist, certainly he's not going to be there. If you tell me who it is maybe I can take some action; if you can prove it to me, sure.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, is this Luis Valdez who works with you, is he one of the men that went to Cuba under the sponsorship of the Progressive Labor Party?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no idea he went to Cuba. He runs a theater for us.

Congressman HAGEN. And he's also a picket captain; right?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No, he's not a picket captain. He is in charge of the farmworkers' theater, where we have strikers who are interested in acting, some of the captains of the strike, and after every meeting we present these skits performed at this theater by our people on strike.

Congressman HAGEN. All right. There is a Luis McGill Valdez, who went to Cuba at least once under the sponsorship of the Progressive Labor Party, which is a Trotskyite organization at minimum, and maybe he's a borderline Stalinist or Marxist. I don't know if this is the same man in your organization or not, but all I'm saying here is a Luis McGill Valdez who did this, and presumably was a Marxist, and he's written articles about this.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Well, if he is, I'd like to have that information. If you have that information, let me have it, and I'll take some action.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to point out that the Congressman is actually not a member of the Senate subcommittee, and I would like to state, and I'm sure my colleague will agree with me, it's not our purpose to come here and name names or make accusations, and get into the area of accusing people of communism.

Senator WILLIAMS. Really, this comes as a surprise to me, this whole line of questioning.

Senator MURPHY. I'd like to have the record show that.

Senator WILLIAMS. I don't quite see how this is germane to our inquiry.

Congressman HAGEN. Well, Senator, the point is that actually this whole Delano situation is only remotely germane to your legislation.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, I think it's directly germane, minimum wage, collective bargaining.

We're going to be on the road for 2 more days. Why don't we postpone this whole line and talk about this? Senator Murphy, I think, is in agreement. We've got a long list of witnesses who want to talk about collective bargaining and the other bills before us.

Congressman HAGEN. You don't really realize the situation.

Senator WILLIAMS. Well, that's why I'm saying I don't think you do either, because you have a man going to Cuba, and he doesn't know he's going to Cuba. You have a man on as picket captain who isn't a picket captain. That's why I'm saying, we'd better have some understanding of where we're going before we get a lot of names thrown on the record, and we're sure on the record.

I know that some committees work one way. This committee doesn't work that way.

Any other observations?

ANSWERING MIGRATORY LABOR LAWS BY MR. CHAVES' STATEMENT

Now, before I close, there are a few general comments that I would like to make. There are certain problems with the way the system in agriculture is set up, and with the way people always talk about solving the problems. First of all, I would say without hesitation that the most evil of all evils in the system is the farm labor contractor agent. You must first examine what a farm labor contractor does in comparison to other contractors, say a building contractor. If one examines his function closely, one can see that the farm labor contractor system is nothing more or less than a remnant of the system of peonage.

One must first understand that a farm labor contractor does not contract work in the full sense of the word. He contracts, actually he buys and sells human beings. His profit is based on the sweat and toil of the workers and not on any special skills or business acumen of his own—as would be true in the building trades field. All the farm labor contractor does is to procure hourly workers at the lowest price he can find men to work at. The sum of his job is to say: I promise 40 men for 20 days at \$1.15 an hour.

We are told that the system first started in California when the Chinese were recruited in similar fashion by other Chinese acting as labor contractors. That was about 70 to 80 years ago. The system has changed very little. The only thing that has happened is that society has come to accept it. Here in California the license contractors, a very large percent of the work is done through them, and they are recognized as the employer. And even our Farm Placement Service gets into the act by recruiting workers for them at taxpayer's expense. If you are a farm worker working through a contractor, you can bet your bottom dollar that there will be negotiations about your wages and working conditions before work begins and you can also bet that you as a worker will hate nothing to say about them. You will take whatever your two employers, the contractor and the rancher, decide you will work for.

The grower works within this system and supports it because he gets a lot of mileage for his dollar and a lot of fringe benefits on top of that. The labor contractor in many instances acts not only as a recruiter, but also as a book-keeper, an on-the-job supervisor, a transportation agency, and the one who handles all worker grievances in his own very special way. He really acts as a buffer between the worker and the legitimate employer. Of course, he provides the grower with other valuable services as we have seen in Delano of late: he provides strikebreakers in strike situations. When you gentlemen come to Delano, you will have the privilege of hearing testimony from several of these contractors, posing as farm workers.

Other reasons why the grower supports the system are, for example, that since the farm labor contractor is the recognized employer of temporary labor, the insurance rates on Industrial Accident insurance are paid by him. Since the contractor pays the premiums for the temporary workers, the rancher's premiums for his few permanent hired hands are kept very low.

Also, we find that although we have certified strikes against many ranchers, thereby forbidding the Farm Placement Service to make referrals and recruit strikebreakers for the ranchers, the ranchers turn around and employ contractors to do their jobs. It would probably be impossible to get strike certification against a labor contractor, so the Farm Placement refers scabs to the labor contractor and the labor contractor moves in to break the strike.

Many people in Delano say that the strikers should make a deal with the contractors to work for the strike. If the contractors' way of life were per- petuated, then they say he would be cooperating with the strike. But the con- tractor represents many of the evils of the present system of agriculture, and we are fighting him as well as the rancher in our strike. And when we win, the hired hand system will replace the labor contractor system, just like they did with the longshoreman.

The second special point I would like to make has to do with the idea that there is some other way—other than a union of farm workers—to solve the prob- lem of the farm worker. For example, although we appreciate your efforts here, we do not believe that public hearings are the route to solving the problem of the farm worker. In fact, I do not think that anyone should ever hold another hearing or make a special investigation of the farm labor problem. Everything has been recorded too many times already and the time is now past due for im- mediate action. Or, some people say education will do it—write off this genera-

tion of parents and hope my son gets out of farm work. Well, I am not ready to be written off as a loss, and farm work could be a decent job for my son with a union. But the point is that this generation of farm labor children will not get an adequate education until their parents earn enough to care for the child the way they want to and the way the other children in school—the ones who succeed—are cared for.

Some other people keep talking about the Migrant Master Plan. Give every migrant a free tent to live in for three weeks of the year, and you have taken a giant step. This is not true and an insult to the worker. This and many other poverty programs will not solve the poverty problem. The only way is through the union, and gentlemen, we have the union. Organizing has now passed the point of no return. We are out to win in Delano and we will fight for every farm worker in America. It may well reach the stage of becoming a general strike of farm workers this summer. In some fields far away from Delano, the workers have practised already. They shout HUELGA loudly in unison and the wages automatically go up a dime. This is good practice for what is coming. The farm workers are now ready to organize, with or without the protection of the law. We have the will and the spirit and the men and women to protect our problem. We still remember the Mexican Revolution and our Filipino brothers remember Bataan-Corregidor and their victory for independence. All we want from the government is machinery—some rules of the game. All we need is the recognition of our right to full and equal coverage under every law which protects every other working man and woman in this country. What we demand is very simple: we want equality. We do not want or need special treatment unless you abandon the idea that we are equal men.

My home is in Utuado, Puerto Rico. My family is in Puerto Rico. I have been to the United States 21 times to work either in the fields or in factory work. This was my first trip to California. I came to California last February, in an airplane directly to Santa Maria, California. We had to work for Martinez, a contractor in Santa Maria, for five months in order to earn free transportation to Santa Maria. I stayed there the five months, and then went to Guadalupe and lived and worked there.

This guy named Andy from Delano came to Santa Maria this week and started telling everybody to come to Delano to work. I heard from some guys who had heard from this man to come. So I talked to this guy, Andy, in Martinez' Cafe. This guy, Andy, was paying a friend of his in Santa Maria 50 cents a head to help round up people to come to Delano. Andy told me the work in Delano was real good and he would pay \$1.40 an hour and \$1.50 a row bonus. So I told him I would come.

We came eight of us in a covered truck. We stayed at California Camp, the eight of us, but they did not pay what they promised to pay. The second morning, we had an argument and we left the camp and later we met the people from the union and Cesar Chavez.

Before I came, neither Andy nor anyone else told me that there was a strike here and I did not personally know that there was a strike until after I was working in the fields in Delano.

DIEGO CORTES-MONTERO, 24 years.
Utuado, Puerto Rico.
(Selective Service 33-71-41-436).

STATEMENT OF JESUS SUAREZ, LUIS PIMENTEL, AND PEDRO VILLANUEVA

I, Jesus Suarez declare that
I, Luis Pimentel declare that
I, Pedro Villanueva declare that:

We arrived in Delano on January 31, 1966. We came from Calexico, where a bus parked next to the sidewalk. The driver of the bus, Pablo Rodriguez, who had come from Delano to pick up men, was telling everybody about the work in Delano. He turned out to be the brother of the contractor Juan (Johnny) Rodriguez, who was in charge of Caratan's #2 camp where they brought us to stay.

In the evening when we arrived at the camp, Juan Rodriguez, started handing us sheets of paper to sign, telling us one was a work contract; another, an anti-union (contrato en contra de la huelga) contract. We didn't understand what the papers were really all about, but since everybody else was signing, we signed

too. The next morning, in the field, we saw the roving picket line for the first time. Then we understood that we were working in a strike area, but since we had no money to leave, we had to stay and work.

In Calexico, Pablo Rodriguez promised us nine hours of work, daily. We worked four and a half days. Saturday they paid us two of the days belong to last week, and they still owe us for the other days. We have given our attorney, Alexander P. Hoffmann, the authorization to collect for us and then to send the checks to us, to our homes.

We need to work so we're moving on to Oxnard, California. If we had known there was a strike in the grapes in Delano, if we had been told in Calexico before we got on the bus, we would not have come here.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 7, 1966 in Delano, California.

JESUS SUAREZ,
LOIS PIMENTEL,
PEDRO VILLANUEVA.

DECLARATION OF A SCHENLEY WORKER
(Declaration of Jose Martinez)

My name is Jose Martinez. The address of my home is Rancho Foothill in Corona, California.

I arrived in Delano on about January 18 with a group of 27 men. We had all been hired in Calexico by a man we did not get to know; we didn't even know who the bus driver was, because although he was a Mexican, after leaving us at the Schenley camp on road #192, he left. We found out there was work "to one side of Delano" because some men arrived in Calexico with some signs announcing work in the grape vine pruning. They told us that it was piece work, but when we began to work we found out after lunch that the work was by the hour (\$1.30 an hour plus \$1.50 a row). This happened when they brought us the papers to sign; the contract also said that we had to pay for the pruning shears (they had not told us this in Calexico) and that they would also charge us \$2.50 a day for board.

I worked eight and a half days. I found out about the strike on my second day of work, but as I did not have enough money to move on, I had to work a few days. The foreman, Pablo Vargas, told us in the field when the strikers arrived (and they came almost every day) not to pay attention to them, to go way into the field where we couldn't hear them. He said that in any case, they were not going to win the strike. The fault that many people have come to scab belongs to the hiring bosses of Schenley who do not inform the people about what is happening here.

Yesterday (January 28) when we went to claim our checks, they did not want to give us our time. With us were Mr. Alex Hoffmann, the lawyer of the Farm Workers' Association, and Mr. Roberto Bustos, a member of the Association and a striker. When they refused to pay us, the lawyer complained and the cashiers (pagadores) invited him into the office. Immediately we heard voices coming from inside and when we got close to the office door, we saw various Schenley employees begin to push and shove Mr. Hoffmann and to shout at him in English to get out. They threw him out and shut the door in his face.

Today we returned to the same camp, to the same pay office, and they gave us our checks.

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on January 29, 1966 at Delano, California.

JOSE MARTINEZ.

STATEMENT OF VLADIMIR SUBOFF, RESIDENT OF LOS ANGELES, GIVEN TO N.F.W.A.
STAFF ON JANUARY 27, 1966

I came up to Delano when a friend of mine came down to Norwalk and got me and said we should come up to get some work. My friend looked up a man in Delano at the United Cafe. This man, whose name we didn't know, took us to a camp where he said we could get work. He didn't tell us there was a strike here. My friend is disabled now, so he just left me there to work. He introduced us to Mike Baca. Baca gave me a job and a room. Mike Baca said he would pay me \$1.30 an hour and \$1.00 a row; he charged \$2.50 a day for room and board. The pruning shears cost me \$5.00. Everybody was dissatisfied

with the work there though. About 12 men quit during the two days I was working, so then I decided to quit. I told the foreman and he sent me to a town about ten miles away to get my check. When I looked at my check for two days work, 18 hours, it was \$5.35. I protested to the man and he said there was nothing he could do, to talk to Mike Baca. I went back twice to the camp to try and talk to Baca, but he wasn't there. So I came into town to the union hall.

VLADIMIR SUAREZ.

Exact copy of a statement by Olivas Martinez, border card #98486, from El Paso, and Armando Alvarez Lopez, green card holder #10-710-196, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, on January 17, 1968, given to National Farm Workers Association staff.

Before coming to California the two men lived in El Paso and Juarez. They were just passing by the Chamizal Labor Agency when they saw a sign that said work "Work in California." When they entered the office, they were told that there was work available in Marysville and in Delano. The work in Delano was pruning grape vines for \$1.40 an hour, 8 or 9 hours a day, 7 days a week. The work was for DiGiorgio; there was a bus with New Mexico license plates, light blue and white. They came from Texas on the 28th and the first stop was Camp #2 DiGiorgio in Delano. 15 stayed in Delano. 25 were taken in a large labor truck to Marysville, 4 men left the truck at Merced. 21 began working in Marysville eight days altogether and were charged \$18.80 for room and board for the eight days. The camp was about five miles out of town toward the mountains and was run by a man named George; the camp was owned by DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation according to the man. The men netted one dollar apiece for the eight days time.

The men said they wanted to leave the camp in Marysville and told the boss who said they could come to Delano. The 22 came in a "green ugly truck" from Marysville. The truck broke down on the way and they spent two hours waiting for it to move again. They didn't eat all the way from Marysville to Delano. They had been given breakfast before they left Marysville and they had been charged for the whole day's meals by the camp manager. While they were coming from Marysville to Delano, the truck did stop for food, but they had to pay, so only the truck driver ate. When they got to Delano, they immediately got in line to eat with all the other workers, but someone told them they couldn't eat with the others and they brought bread and bologna out to them to eat. They bunked into Camp #4.

The next day they started working for DiGiorgio in Delano; this was Friday, January 7th. They worked one day for 8 hours and the other days for 9 hours. They worked every day until last Saturday, January 15th. They had Sundays off. They were paid \$1.40 an hour, or \$12.80 a day. They paid \$2.25 a day for room and board. They were served boiled potatoes and white beans every day for lunch. For breakfast, the first ones in line got three eggs, the others got two eggs because, the cook said, there weren't enough eggs because the chickens were on strike.

\$5 for the pruning shears they used and \$5 for the blanket they needed were deducted from their check and then returned when they turned in the shears and blanket before leaving.

The first payroll week, they earned \$68 and \$35 of this was deducted for their passage and meals, leaving \$33. Each sent this money to their wives. The second payroll week, they had 3 days' work, grossed \$37.80, netted \$5 after \$32.80 more was deducted for passage and meals. The \$5 they had left, they had to pay back to the man they had borrowed \$5 from when they first got to Delano. This left them with no money for three weeks' work.

At no time during this period were they informed of a strike in the Delano area. This includes El Paso, Chamizal Agency, Marysville, and Delano Sierra Vista Camp. The men first found out about the strike when they saw the picket line on their second day in Delano but they had to earn some money to send to their families. The second time they saw the pickets, they quit work. This was January 15.

While these two men were staying at the DiGiorgio Camp, they overheard the main foreman talking with a crew boss. The crew boss said they needed more men and that 40 more should be coming from Chamizal. The main foreman said that this would be impossible; that they couldn't get more men because "they" knew about the strike now.

AMENDING MIGRATORY LABOR LAWS

At the Chamisal Agency in El Paso, before leaving for California, they signed a small paper which said that if they worked 8 weeks, they would earn free passage of \$35.00 to California. That is all the piece of paper said. The paper was written in Spanish only.

Also when they entered the agency, the men had to each give the receptionist in the office their passports or family data and the name and address of wives and children are recorded on an English form paper. This receptionist types in English, although she is a Spanish girl. She writes the names on this English language form. The men cannot read the English paper nor are they told what is on the English paper. According to the men, the girl brings the large English language form and a small paper in Spanish to the counter. There is a piece of carbon paper in between the two forms. The men are asked to sign their name on the small Spanish-language paper which obliges them to work two months for free transportation—and apparently their signature penetrates and is recorded on the English language form. They distinctly remember the carbon paper, but do not have any idea what the English form says. The English forms are given to the bus driver and are then given over to the boss of the camp the men stay at. For example, these men's papers were given to the Marysville camp boss. They don't know whether they were later given to the Delano camp boss. Before the men came here, they had never pruned. They were taught by the crew boss, a Mexican at DiGiorgio.

Our names are Frank Salas and Mattio Rojo. We live in Fresno. Pete Velasco sent a man to Fresno and he told us that there was work in Delano picking oranges. Six of us came. Two of the men went back right away but we stayed. We were brought to a camp in Richgrove. They told us here that there wasn't any work in the oranges and we were taken to pick grapes at \$8 a ton. This happened last week.

We worked four days. He paid us five dollars and told us that we would get the rest of our money on Saturday. We left the camp this morning (Tuesday). We came walking into Delano.

We weren't told that there was a strike in Delano. We more or less knew from the papers. We were charged 75 cents a day for transportation from the camp to the field. The food was O.K. He sold liquor at the camp, which we didn't buy because it was too expensive. He sold the small 35 cent bottle of wine for \$1.25.

(8) OLIVAS MARTINEZ,
ARMANDO ALVAREZ.

FRANK SALAS,
MATTIO ROJO.

(Full and accurate translation from the original Spanish.)

DECLARATION OF JOSE CARDENAS

I, Jose Cardenas declare that: The address of my home is 601 Panama Avenue, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

We left Calexico on January 19, 1968, and we arrived in Delano the same day. We found out that there was work in this area by means of a bus that was parked on a street in Calexico, with a notice telling the people that there was work in the pruning in Delano.

We stopped there to ask questions, and they told us that they were paying \$1.30 an hour, plus \$1.50 a row. They also told us that board would be \$2.25 a day and transportation free. Before arriving in Delano, the same bus driver was in charge of informing all interested persons and of getting them together so that he could bring them to Delano later. He brought us and disappeared without us ever getting to know him. The trip lasted nine hours, and we made two stops, the last one in a little town that side (south) of Bakersfield, where they gave us a donut and a cup of coffee to eat.

Arriving in Delano, the bus driver took us directly to the Schemey camp on road #192. There, the cook, who is also in charge of the entire camp (he is a man called Roberto) gave us blankets and put four men in each room. The following day we started to work. Before leaving for the fields, there in the kitchen, we signed some papers and we also signed some others as we boarded the truck. These papers were apparently contracts about the agreements on the board, the cost of the pruning shears, etc. In Calexico they did not tell us

that we had to pay for shears, and this came to \$5.70. Also although they had first told us that the board would be \$2.25, here it came out to be \$2.50 a day. We found out that there was a strike in the area when the picket line arrived in the field where we were working. Before we ourselves talked with the strikers, nobody had told us that there was a strike. Yesterday, January 28, was the second time that I saw the strikers (I talked with them the first time they came to the field), and I decided to leave the strike zone, because I didn't want to bother them.

Yesterday (January 28) when we went to claim our checks, they didn't want to give us our time. With us were Mr. Alex Hoffman, the lawyer for the Farm Workers' Association, and Mr. Roberto Buxton, a member of the Association and a striker. When they didn't want to pay us, the lawyer complained and the cashiers (pagadores) invited him into their office. Immediately we heard noises coming from inside, and when we got near to the office door, we saw that various Schenley employees began to push and shove Mr. Hoffman and to shout at him in English to get out. They threw him out and shut the door in his face. Today we returned to the same camp, to the same pay office, and they gave us our checks.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 29, 1968, at Delano, California.

JOSE C. CARDENAS.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Now, that concludes my testimony, Senator.

Senator MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to request or suggest that since there has been a charge made of labor contractors who secured strikebreakers in Delano without announcing to people that there was a strike, in violation of State law, and that no prosecutions have followed, I would suggest that at least this Senator on this committee would appreciate having the State administration's comment on this allegation. I suggest a telegram to Governor Brown so that he might have a chance to answer this statement.

Senator WILLIAMS. I suggest when we recess, that our staff work out just how to arrange the invitations you have suggested.

Senator MURPHY. Then there is no objection, and the staff will work it out?

Senator WILLIAMS. Yes.

Senator MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WILLIAMS. Next is Mr. C. Al Green, director of the Agriculture Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, which is, as I understand it, a committee created by the AFL-CIO.

They have excluded farmworkers from the National Labor Relations Act.

They have excluded them from full coverage under the Social Security Act.

They have excluded farmworkers from the Unemployment Insurance Act.

They have excluded farmworkers from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

They have excluded them from the Wage and Hour Act.

They passed Public Law 78 and forced the domestic farmworkers to compete for jobs with foreign workers who were covered by a contract signed by the U.S. Federal Government and the Mexican Government and enforced both by the Federal Government and the California Department of Employment.

Under this contract, the foreign workers were provided free transportation, free housing, death insurance while en route from their place of recruitment to the place of employment, a maximum of \$1.75 per day for their meals and a guarantee of 75 percent of the work days in the contract period.

The migrant labor agreement as the foreign workers' contract was called, allowed the foreign workers, under article 21, the right to choose their own representatives, including a bona fide labor union, by election, to represent them.

This, we feel, was pure and simple discrimination against the domestic farmworkers by the Congress of the United States, by excluding the domestic farmworkers from working under a signed agreement.

Thank God that Congress allowed Public Law 78 to die at the end of the 1964 congressional session.

With the elimination of Public Law 78, foreign workers recruited under Public Law 414 under a signed agreement with the growers' associations and the Mexican Government, approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. And once again the domestic farmworker was excluded from a written contract covering his wages, hours, and working conditions.

In A WOC's opinion, this was pure and simple discrimination.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 10/4/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/19/66 - 9/27/66
TITLE OF CASE CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ		REPORT MADE BY GARY N. MAVITY	TYPED BY cll
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCES: Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 9/17/66.
 Bureau airtel to WFO, 9/16/66.
 Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau, 9/20/66.
 Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau, 9/23/66.
 Bureau teletypes to Los Angeles, 9/26/66.
 Los Angeles airtel to San Francisco, 9/26/66.
 Report of SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED, 9/28/66 at Denver.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

File reviews in this investigation were not completed and are not being reported herein inasmuch as this investigation was discontinued.

Files of [REDACTED] were reviewed on September 19, 1966 and no pertinent information other than background information was obtained. [REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] be contacted inasmuch as [REDACTED]

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: 1 - Bureau (AM) (161-4719) 1 - San Francisco (161-1028) OCT 10 1966 DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT Agency 56 OCT 27 1966 Request Recd. Date Fwd. How Fwd. By	

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
100-4719-2	
OCT 7 1966	
Notations <i>[Signature]</i> ADD. DISSEMINATION.	

SF 161-1028
GNM:cll

[REDACTED] apparently conducted some investigation regarding CHAVEZ in connection with the farm workers strike at Delano.

On September 20, 1966, [REDACTED] was contacted at his office, [REDACTED]. He stated that he had had a limited investigation conducted concerning CHAVEZ and the National Farm Workers Association because of the agricultural strike in the Delano area; however, before the investigation was completed, he was instructed by the leadership of [REDACTED] to cease further efforts along that line inasmuch as the company planned to settle the strike.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was recontacted on September 23, 1966 at which time he furnished his file. A review of this file disclosed only background information which would have been pertinent to this investigation and no subversive information was noted concerning CHAVEZ.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

112

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

GARY N. MAVITY

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Date:

10/4/66

Field Office File #:

161-1028

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Title:

CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associates comment favorably. Arrest record set forth.

- RUC -

DETAILS

[REDACTED] on
September 26, 1966 advised she has not heard the Appointee's
name mentioned in connection with the Communist Party (CP)
or with CP front group activities.

[REDACTED]

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On September 26, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he was acquainted with the Appointee by
reputation and everything that he had heard was good; however,
he did not recall the Appointee having worked for the
American Friends Service Committee in San Jose.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He recalled that PAUL ROSS of the Community Service
Organization had done some organizational work for the
American Friends Service Committee in San Jose at one time and
may have used the Appointee in that regard.

SF 161-1028
GNM:cll

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] would probably be somewhat better acquainted with the Appointee.

On September 26, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that his first-hand knowledge of the Appointee is rather limited. However, his church has sponsored several people who have been working with the Appointee and everything he has heard concerning the Appointee is favorable. He stated that he first met the Appointee about two years ago and has been very impressed by his integrity and sincerity and he considers him to be a person of the highest caliber. He had no question as to the Appointee's character, associates or loyalty. He stated that he has a great personal appeal, relates to people well and is not over-bearing but gives an impression of quiet sincerity. In conclusion, [REDACTED] recommended the Appointee highly for a position of trust and confidence.

[REDACTED] advised that most of his contact with the Appointee has also been second hand; [REDACTED] and what contact he has had with the Appointee has left him with the highest regard for him. He stated that in the recent activities involving the agricultural workers in the Delano area, CHAVEZ emphasized no violence. He stated that he has always considered CHAVEZ to be of extremely good character and a sincere individual concerning whom he had no question. He recommended [REDACTED] highly for a position of trust and confidence.

The following investigation was conducted by
SE DONALD A. CLOWARD:

[REDACTED] RECORDS

On September 22, 1966, records of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] disclosed no record identifiable with the Appointee.

SF 161-1028
GNM:c11

The following investigation was conducted by
SA STEWART A. MORLEY:

AT STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

NEIGHBORHOOD

On September 23, 1966, it was observed that 220 North Sutter Street is strictly a commercial area of downtown Stockton. Inquiry at 223 and 229 South Sutter Street determined that no one had resided in the neighborhood for over one year and the Appointee's name was unknown. It is noted that 220 South Sutter falls in an area where there is a storage yard for the Stockton Thrift Store. The entire east side of the 200 block on South Sutter Street is a commercial development with no apartments or residential dwellings.

ASSOCIATE

On September 26, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], advised he first met the Appointee when the Appointee was leading the march of grape pickers from Delano to Sacramento, California. The marchers stayed over night at Stockton [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He later again met the Appointee about six or seven weeks ago when [REDACTED] attended the grape strikers hearing at Delano, California.

[REDACTED] stated he found the Appointee to be a very personable, sincere person who had his backing for the cause the Appointee was striving. He stated that to his knowledge, the Appointee's loyalty was not a matter of question and felt he could favorably recommend the Appointee to a position of national responsibility. He further advised he had met the Appointee's wife and young son when they were in Stockton and was favorably impressed by Mrs. CHAVEZ.

SF 161-1028
GNM:cl1

RECORDS

[REDACTED] advised on September 23, 1966 that no record of the Appointee or his spouse could be located in their respective files.

The following investigation was conducted by
IC FREDERICK M. FREEMAN:

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

On September 21, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], furnished the following identification record for CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Department and Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Charge</u>
ALIAS: CESAR CHAVEZ ESTRADA;			
January 2 nd , 1944	Police Department Bakersfield D-26835	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	INV. ADJ. (Arrested by Police Department, Bakersfield)
November 7, 1965	Sheriff's Office Visalia 59074	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	3331 SO. ORD. (Broadcast by Loudspeaker w/o Permit)
June 30, 1966	Sheriff's Office San Diego 287071	CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ	Trespassing

10/4/66

Airtel

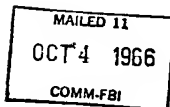
To: SACs, Washington Field (161-3937)
Los Angeles (161-1087)

From: Director, FBI (161-4719) - 28

CESAR CHAVEZ
SPI

Re WFO report dated 9/29/66 containing the results of investigation conducted regarding Chavez prior to 9/27/66, when the investigation was discontinued.

WFO furnish Los Angeles Office a copy of urep and enclosures for information inasmuch as Chavez resides in Delano, California, covered by Los Angeles Office.



OJA:laz
(6)

56 OCT 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Auerwald, Room 1252.

117

10/5/66

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-1087)

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-3937) (RUC)

CESAR CHAVEZ

SPI

ReBuairtel dated 10/4/66.

Enclosed for Los Angeles is one copy of report of
SA MARVIN E. LEWIS dated 9/29/66.

Copy of Hearings before Subcommittee on Migratory
Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United
States Senate, 89th Congress, which contains a statement by
CESAR CHAVEZ (pages 361-387).

Copy of undated report concerning DELANO area received
From [REDACTED]

- 2 - Los Angeles (AM) (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Bureau
- 1 - WFO

MEL/HAN: [REDACTED]

(4)

AIRTEL

RECEIVED FBI

NOT RECORDED

10 OCT 17 1966

56 OCT 27 1966

118

REC-25

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 10/11/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/19 - 10/7/66
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED - CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, aka Cesar Estrada Chavez		REPORT MADE BY J. MARTELL BIRD	TYPED BY kfh
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	

The title has been marked changed inasmuch as the true name, CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, was the name used when CHAVEZ registered for Selective Service and is the full true name given by CHAVEZ when he spoke with one of the Los Angeles Agents on September 20, 1966.

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Washington Field Office
9/15/66
Bureau teletype to Los Angeles 9/27/66

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report contains results of investigation conducted prior to discontinuance and, therefore, is not complete.

use has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED *WPHC* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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- 1 - Los Angeles (161-1087)

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161	111	1	REC-25
RECEIVED 16 OCT 13 1966			EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
		56 OCT 27 1966	ADD. DISSEMINATION

Notations

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119

LA 161-1087
JMB:kfh

This report is being classified CONFIDENTIAL because data reported from LA T-1 through LA T-7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

[REDACTED]

Selective Service System, 800 Truxton, Bakersfield, California, furnished the following information to SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 20, 1966: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, Selective Service Number 4-77-27-141, was born March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona. He registered with Local Board 77 at Bakersfield, California, on August 30, 1948, at which time he was unemployed and single. The file reflects that he served with the United States Navy from March 20, 1946 until January 19, 1948, at which time he received an honorable discharge. His United States Navy Serial Number was 5678566, and at the time of registration with Selective Service, he resided at Box 1012, Delano, California. A Selective Service Classification Questionnaire executed by CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ on September 29, 1948, lists his Social Security Number as 548-32-6058, and showed his employment to be "farm worker". A request for a duplicate Notice of Classification received from CHAVEZ on March 10, 1959, gave his residence address as 2645 Wright Road, Oxnard, California.

[REDACTED]

INFORMANTS:

Source

Location

LA T-1

LA 161-1087

JMB:kfh

LA T-2

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: J. MARTELL BIRD
Date: October 11, 1966
Field Office File #: 161-1087
Title: CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Office: Los Angeles, California

Bureau File #: 161-4719

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, born March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona, is married to HELEN CHAVEZ, nee Fabela, and is the father of eight children. CHAVEZ and his family reside at 1221 Kenningston Lane, Delano, California. CHAVEZ is currently Director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO) which was formerly the National Farm Workers Association, (NFWA), of which he was also Director. His headquarters are located at 102 Albany Street, Delano, California. CHAVES organized the NFWA in Delano, California, in 1962, with membership consisting of farm workers in the Delano, California area. CHAVEZ and the NFWA have participated in a strike against agricultural growers in the general Delano area, since September 1965, which has continued to some degree to this date. In late August 1966, farm workers of the Delano area cast ballots to be represented by the UFWOC in negotiating with growers. This was after NFWA and UFWOC had merged with CHAVEZ continuing as Director. CHAVEZ was employed by the Community Services Organization at Los Angeles and other areas in Southern California, 1958 to 1962. Many community leaders in Delano, California area do not recommend CHAVEZ for Government employment. Some stated they did not believe CHAVEZ is sincere in the professed purpose of the year long strike. Others feel

122

LA 161-1087

CHAVEZ is a trouble maker having caused racial strife in the community while still others will not recommend CHAVEZ because of the individuals with whom he associates and who have assisted him in directing the NFWA and the UFWOC. Associates in the NFWA, now the UFWOC, highly recommend CHAVEZ as to character, reputation, loyalty, associates, and ability. Arrest record for CHAVEZ, his wife, HELEN CHAVEZ, [REDACTED] set forth. Appropriate [REDACTED] records checked and disclosed no unfavorable information concerning CHAVEZ or members of his immediate family.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Mr. CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ, Director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee - American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (UFWOC - AFL-CIO), formerly the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), at his insistence, furnished the following information to SA CONRAD N. SHAW on September 20, 1966. Contact with Mr. CHAVEZ was made at the UFWOC Office, 102 Albany Street, Delano, California. Mr. CHAVEZ advised he was born CESARIO ESTRADA CHAVEZ on March 31, 1927, at Yuma, Arizona, and that he is generally known as CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ. He advised he had completed the eighth grade at the Junior High School in Brawley, California. He married HELEN FABELA at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1948, and now has the following children: FERNANDO CHAVEZ, age 17; SYLVIA CHAVEZ, age 16; LINDA CHAVEZ, age 15; ELOISA CHAVEZ, age 14; ANNA CHAVEZ, age 12; PAUL CHAVEZ, age 10; ELIZABETH CHAVEZ, age 8; and ANTHONY CHAVEZ, age 7. Mr. CHAVEZ advised that his wife and children reside with him at 1221 Kensington Lane, Delano, California. Mr. CHAVEZ advised he has the following close relatives: father, LIBRADO CHAVEZ; mother, JUANA ESTRADA CHAVEZ; and LIBRADO CHAVEZ, JR., a brother, all of whom reside at 53 or 57 Scharff Avenue, San Jose, California. He identified other members of the family as RICHARD CHAVEZ, brother, 630 Belmont, Delano, California; RITA C. MEDINA, sister, age 40, 158 Grant, San Jose, California; and EDUVIGES CHEVEZ LASTRA, sister, age 33, who lived three doors from CHAVEZ'S mother on Scharff Avenue in San Jose, California.

Past Residences

Mid 1960 to
March 1962

(?) Folsom Street
(Corner of Folsom and
Fickett)
Los Angeles, California

Mid 1958 to
Mid 1960

Street unrecalled
El Rio, California

LA 161-1087

JMB:kfh

1956 to 1958

Several unrecalled addresses
San Jose, California

Past Employments

Mid 1958 to
1962

Community Services Organization
(CSO), throughout California

Late 1954 to
Mid 1958

Industrial Area Foundation
(IAF), throughout the State
of California

Unspecified
period of
time

American Friends Service
Committee (AFSC), San
Jose, California

Mr. CHAVEZ stated that the headquarters for the CSO was at Los Angeles, California; headquarters for the IAF was at Chicago, Illinois; and the headquarters for the AFSC was at San Francisco, California.

Mr. CHAVEZ advised he was not aware of any tentative appointment for a position with the Federal Government and he would not accept such an appointment if it took him away from his present work, as he is dedicated to what he is doing in the farm labor organization. CHAVEZ said he did not intend to leave his work in Delano, California, to accept any appointment or any type of work outside of the Delano, California area.

[REDACTED]

developed regarding the strike of farm workers at Delano, California. From this discussion it was evident that several Communist Party (CP) members from

LA 161-1087

JMB:kfh

Southern California were involved in the strike. It was reported that most of the youths involved in the strike were in the Dubois Clubs (see appendix) and that there were many weaknesses in connection with these young people. It was pointed out that the youths have a tendency to become romantically involved in the struggle and the arrest of CESAR CHAVEZ, Director of the NFWA, resulted from youths of the Dubois Clubs who had convinced CHAVEZ to go into the county area and once CHAVEZ was in the county, he was served with a subpoena for the illegal use of a bull horn. It was concluded that it is necessary to spell out the role of the Dubois youth in the strike and that this matter would be further discussed with other Party officials.